

No. XIX.—COLEOPTERA, CURCULIONIDÆ.

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(Plates 22—24.)

Read 7th May, 1914.

THE Curculionidæ here enumerated from the Seychelles, Aldabra, Chagos, and the adjacent islands number 134 species, 27 only of which can at present be identified with described forms. The presence of one entirely new group, the Phoenicobatina, including three genera and 28 species, shows that these islands have a comparatively rich weevil-fauna, now brought to light by Mr Hugh Scott's exhaustive methods of collecting in the mountain forests. Probably he is almost the first entomologist who has set to work to examine properly the leaf-bases of palms (more especially of the Coco-de-Mer) and screw-pines in these or any other tropical regions*. Hence, a very interesting series of minute forms has been discovered, and, as might be anticipated, they are nearly all new. The Cossolina, as usual in various Oceanic Islands (even in cooler regions like St Helena and New Zealand), are abundantly represented, and include 50 species, with ten new genera. The Trypetina and Antliarrhina (like most of the Phoenicobatina) are probably attached to palms, and doubtless endemic. Amongst the Cryptorrhynchina there is a singular dearth of apterous forms, one species only (an *Acalles*) being represented. The conspicuous winged Otiorrhynchids, *Cratopus* spp., are, on the other hand, abundant, in individuals, both on the coast and in the mountains, though but few species are present. The apterous Hylobiina and Anchonina, insects living amongst dead leaves on the ground, are also characteristic weevils in the Seychelles, several species being common in the mountain forests. The three apterous Otiorrhynchids belong to as many genera, one of which seems to occur also in Madagascar. The Attelabinæ, Barina, Cyladina, and Calandrinæ are either introduced forms, or belong to genera occurring elsewhere, in Ceylon, Madagascar, S. Africa, &c. Out of a total of 134 species, at least 100 are probably endemic, and the entire group Phoenicobatina, so far as at present known, is peculiar to the Seychelles. Kolbe's list (1910) includes 17 species only for the same groups of the Rhynchophora.

The Hawaiian Islands possess almost the same number of Curculionidæ [vide Perkins, Introd. Fauna Hawaiensis, p. xxii. (1913)]—132 species, in 12 genera, endemic, and 14 species, in 9 genera, introduced.

* See the general account of the collecting in Vol. xiv. of these Transactions, 1910, pp. 24, 25.

The insects enumerated in the following pages were all captured by Mr Hugh Scott, excepting those obtained in 1905, which were collected by the H.M.S. "Sealark" Expedition, and some obtained by other collectors, whose names are given: he is also responsible for the notes on habits and data of capture in this paper.

Types. A first set, including the types of all new forms, will be placed in the British Museum, and a second set retained in the Cambridge University Museum.

List of Species.

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|---|---|
| Sub-fam. Attelabinæ. | 32. <i>Phænicobates duplovestitus</i> , n. sp.
33. „ <i>praslinensis</i> , n. sp.
34. „ <i>depressirostris</i> , n. sp.
35. „ <i>foveiventris</i> , n. sp.
36. „ <i>curvipes</i> , n. sp.
37. „ <i>simplex</i> , n. sp.
38. „ <i>tenuis</i> , n. sp.
39. „ <i>peropacus</i> , n. sp.
40. „ <i>gibbirostris</i> , n. sp.
41. „ <i>stricticollis</i> , n. sp.
42. „ <i>stevensoniae</i> , n. sp.
43. „ <i>hispidulus</i> , n. sp.
44. „ <i>cuspidatus</i> , n. sp.
45. „ <i>lodoiceæ</i> , n. sp.
46. „ <i>pandanicola</i> , n. sp.
47. „ <i>alatus</i> , n. sp.
48. „ <i>rufitarsis</i> , n. sp.
49. „ <i>sebertensis</i> , n. sp.
50. <i>Phænicobatopsis</i> (n. gen.) <i>echinatus</i> , n. sp.
51. „ <i>seticeps</i> , n. sp.
52. <i>Phænicogenus</i> (n. gen.) <i>inermis</i> , n. sp. |
| Sub-fam. Otiorrhynchinæ. | Group Hylobiina. |
| 2. <i>Lepydinus</i> (n. gen.) <i>nepenthicola</i> , n. sp.
3. <i>Brachycyrtus minor</i> , n. sp.
4. <i>Epirrhampus</i> (n. gen.) <i>litoralis</i> , n. sp.
5. <i>Cratopus adspersus</i> , C. O. Wat.
6. „ <i>griseovestitus</i> , Linell.
7. „ <i>viridisparsus</i> , Fairm.
8. „ <i>aurostriatus</i> , Fairm.
9. „ <i>segregatus</i> , n. sp.
„ var. <i>subcinctus</i> , n.
10. „ <i>muticus</i> , n. sp. | 36. „ <i>tenuis</i> , n. sp.
37. „ <i>peropacus</i> , n. sp.
38. „ <i>gibbirostris</i> , n. sp.
39. „ <i>stricticollis</i> , n. sp.
40. „ <i>stevensoniae</i> , n. sp.
41. „ <i>hispidulus</i> , n. sp.
42. „ <i>cuspidatus</i> , n. sp.
43. „ <i>lodoiceæ</i> , n. sp.
44. „ <i>pandanicola</i> , n. sp.
45. „ <i>alatus</i> , n. sp.
46. „ <i>rufitarsis</i> , n. sp.
47. „ <i>sebertensis</i> , n. sp.
48. „ <i>Phænicobatopsis</i> (n. gen.) <i>echinatus</i> , n. sp.
49. „ <i>seticeps</i> , n. sp.
50. <i>Phænicogenus</i> (n. gen.) <i>inermis</i> , n. sp. |
| Sub-fam. Curculioninæ. | Group Anthonomina. |
| 11. <i>Cycloterodes sechellarum</i> , Kolbe.
12. <i>Eucycloterodes</i> (n. gen.) <i>terreus</i> , n. sp.
13. <i>Gonotrachelus</i> (n. gen.) <i>5-carinatus</i> , n. sp. | 11. „ <i>ampliatus</i> , Kolbe.
12. „ <i>foveatus</i> , Kolbe.
13. „ <i>carinifer</i> , n. sp.
14. „ <i>canaliculatus</i> , n. sp.
15. „ <i>unicristatus</i> , n. sp.
16. „ <i>erosus</i> , n. sp.
17. „ <i>sphaeropterus</i> , n. sp.
18. „ <i>microphthalmus</i> , n. sp.
19. „ <i>cæcus</i> , n. sp. |
| Group Anchonina. | Group Cryptorrhynchina. |
| 14. <i>Tanyomus</i> (n. gen.) <i>palmicola</i> , n. sp.
15. <i>Cycloterinus humeroalatus</i> , Kolbe.
16. „ <i>ampliatus</i> , Kolbe.
17. „ <i>foveatus</i> , Kolbe.
18. „ <i>carinifer</i> , n. sp.
19. „ <i>canaliculatus</i> , n. sp.
20. „ <i>unicristatus</i> , n. sp.
21. „ <i>erosus</i> , n. sp.
22. „ <i>sphaeropterus</i> , n. sp.
23. „ <i>microphthalmus</i> , n. sp.
24. „ <i>cæcus</i> , n. sp. | 53. <i>Endæopsis</i> (n. gen.) <i>curvimanus</i> , n. sp.
54. „ <i>anthonomoides</i> , n. sp.
55. „ <i>delicatus</i> , n. sp.
56. <i>Rhynchanus spissus</i> , n. sp. |
| Group Phænicobatina , n. | Group Zygopina. |
| 25. <i>Phænicobates</i> (n. gen.) <i>vittatus</i> , n. sp.
26. „ <i>flexirostris</i> , n. sp.
27. „ <i>cylindricus</i> , n. sp.
28. „ <i>parallelus</i> , n. sp.
29. „ <i>nigrolimbatus</i> , n. sp.
30. „ <i>albosetosus</i> , n. sp.
31. „ <i>fortirostris</i> , n. sp. | 57. <i>Acalles seychellensis</i> , n. sp.
58. * <i>Camptorrhinus brullei</i> , Boh.
59. <i>Cryptorrhynchus mangiferae</i> , F.
60. „ <i>erratus</i> , n. sp.
61. <i>Cryptorrhynchidius</i> (n. gen.) <i>graniger</i> , n. sp.
62. <i>Rhetogenes</i> (n. gen.) <i>sexristatus</i> , n. sp.
63. „ <i>spureus</i> , n. sp.
64. <i>Baridiomorpha</i> (n. gen.) <i>triplaris</i> , n. sp.
65. <i>Rhombosoma</i> (n. gen.) <i>acuminatum</i> , n. sp.
66. <i>Scytha</i> (n. gen.) <i>aldabrana</i> , n. sp. |
| | 67. * <i>Sphadasmus granocostatus</i> , Fairm. |

The species marked with an asterisk are not represented in the collections made by the expedition.

- Group **Barina**.
68. *Baris multivaga*, n. sp.
69. " *seychellensis*, n. sp.
- Group **Cyladina**.
70. *Cylas formicarius*, F.
- Group **Antliarrhina**.
71. *Microplatymerus* (n. gen.) *lodoiceivorus*, n. sp.
- Group **Trypetina**.
72. *Homalorrhynchus* (n. gen.) *serripes*, n. sp.
73. " *rubricatus*, n. sp.
74. " *verschaffeltiae*, n. sp.
75. *Sphodrias* (n. gen.) *magdaloides*, n. sp.
76. *Sycites* (n. gen.) *pilicornis*, n. sp.
- Group **Cossonina**.
77. *Dryophthorus lymexylon*, F.
78. " *ecarinatus*, n. sp.
79. *Chœorrhinodes* (n. gen.) *tenniculus*, n. sp.
80. *Pentarthrum longicolle*, n. sp.
81. " *punctatissimum*, n. sp.
82. " *seychellarum*, n. sp.
83. " *scotti*, n. sp.
84. *Temnorrhampus* (n. gen.) *latirostris*, n. sp.
85. *Hypopentarthrum* (n. gen.) *microcephalum*, n. sp.
86. *Stenopentarthrum* (n. gen.) *pandane*, n. sp.
87. *Trapezirrhynchus* (n. gen.) *silhouettensis*, n. sp.
88. *Stenotrupis lodoiceicola*, n. sp.
89. " *rufipes* (Fairm.).
90. " *convexuscula*, n. sp.
91. " *crassipes*, n. sp.
92. " *parallela*, n. sp.
93. " *filum*, n. sp.
94. " *biformis*, n. sp.
95. " *tarsalis*, n. sp.
96. " *caliginosa*, n. sp.
97. " *conicicephala*, n. sp.
98. " *nemoralis*, n. sp.
99. *Stenotrupis polita*, n. sp.
100. " *sericata*, n. sp.
101. " *nitidula*, n. sp.
102. " *silvicola*, n. sp.
103. " *dumetorum*, n. sp.
104. *Microtrupis* (n. gen.) *longipennis*, n. sp.
105. " *puncticeps*, n. sp.
106. " *piligera*, n. sp.
107. *Lasiotrupis* (n. gen.) *clavigera*, n. sp.
108. *Microhimatium* (n. gen.) *pubescens*, n. sp.
109. *Himatium confluum*, n. sp.
110. " *rugipenne*, n. sp.
111. " *breviusculum*, n. sp.
112. *Melarrhinus incrassatus*, n. sp.
113. *Phloeophagosoma conicicolle*, n. sp.
114. " *aldabranum*, n. sp.
115. *Oxydema fusiforme*, Woll.
116. *Orthotemnus filiformis*, n. sp.
117. *Cossonus incivilis*, Fähr.
118. " *suturalis*, Boh.
119. *Rhynchosoma* (n. gen.) *dubium*, Gahan.
120. *Tetragonorrhampus* (n. gen.) *tuberculirostris*, n. sp.
121. *Coptus latiusculus*, n. sp.
122. *Proëces compressicollis*, n. sp.
123. " *silvestris*, Kolbe.
124. *Stenomimus orientalis*, n. sp.
125. *Stenoscelis crassifrons*, Woll.
126. *Dendroctonomorphus muriceus*, n. sp.
- Sub-fam. **Calandrinæ**.
127. *Eugnoristus braueri*, Kolbe.
128. *Trochorrhopalus strangulatus*, Gyll.
129. *Cosmopolites sordidus*, Germ.
130. *Polytus mellerborgi*, Boh.
131. *Calandra oryzae*, L.
132. " *linearis*, Herbst.
133. " *exarata*, Boh.
134. " *stigmaticollis*, Gyll.

Sub-fam. **Attelabinæ**.

EUOPS.

Euops Schönherr, Gen. Cerc. v. p. 318 (1839); Jekel, Ins. Saund., Coleopt., p. 219 (1860); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. vi. p. 550.

The single species of this genus found by Mr Scott in Silhouette is probably endemic. It belongs to the section *Synaptops*, Jekel, and comes near *E. nietneri* and *E. bowringi*, Jekel, and *E. (Rhynchites) suffundens*, Walk., all of which are from India or Ceylon.

1. *Euops viriditinctus*, n. sp. (Pl. 22, figs. 1, 1 α , ♂.)

Shining, æneo-piceous, the upper surface often reddish-brown with an æneous lustre, in mature examples greenish-æneous above and beneath, the legs (a broad space on the

femora excepted) and antennæ rufo-testaceous or reddish-brown; almost glabrous above, the punctures on the pygidium, under surface, and legs each bearing a minute hair-like scale, the tibiæ very finely ciliate within, the hairs longer in ♂. Rostrum stout, widened outwards, finely punctate, very little longer than the enormously developed coalescent eyes; head with the basal portion subglobose, moderately exserted, and sparsely minutely punctate. Prothorax transverse, very convex, campanulate, bisinuate and sharply margined at the base; transversely strigose and faintly punctate, deeply sulcate within the basal margin and shallowly grooved within the anterior margin. Elytra broad, subtriangular, transversely depressed on the disc below the base, separately rounded at the apex; sharply punctate-striate, the seriate punctures (except at the base) extending outwards across the broad, subangular interstices, which thus appear strongly transversely rugose. Legs elongated, the anterior pair especially, in ♂, shorter in ♀; tibiae finely serrulate within, the anterior and intermediate pairs bowed, elongate, and strongly unguiculate in ♂, the anterior pair short and deeply sinuate within in ♀.

Length 3—4 mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette.

Fourteen specimens, varying a little in colour. "Beaten from bushes or small trees, on or near the plateau of Mare aux Cochons, at an altitude of about 1000 feet, Sept. 1908." The smoother head, æneo-piceous colour, &c., separate this species from *E. suffundens*.

Sub-fam. **Otiorrhynchinæ.**

Sect. **Otiorrhynchinæ Apteræ.**

LEPYDNUS, n. gen.

Rostrum broad, short, not longer than the head, truncate at the tip, sulcate, the median groove terminating in a smooth fovea in front, the scrobes lateral, very large, deep, angular, extending backwards to above the eyes; antennæ long, inserted at the apex of the rostrum, rather slender, the scape curved, joint 1 of the funiculus obovate, 2—7 small and submoniliform, the club large, ovate; eyes rounded, convex, lateral, coarsely faceted; mandibular scars small; mentum transverse, covering the maxillæ; prothorax constricted at the base and towards the apex, truncate in front and behind; scutellum wanting; elytra oblongo-cordate, broadly inflexed at the sides beneath, the humeri extending forwards; anterior and intermediate coxæ narrowly, the posterior coxæ very widely, separated; metasternum very short, the episterna not visible; abdomen greatly narrowed posteriorly, segments 1 and 2 equal in length, 3 and 4 short, 3—5 narrow, the intercoxal process broadly truncate in front, the first suture deeply sinuate; legs rather slender; femora clavate; anterior and intermediate tibiæ sharply, the posterior tibiæ feebly, unguiculate, the latter widened at the tip and with the cavernous articular space narrow and apical; tarsi with joint 3 bilobed, the claws long, stout, and divergent; body oval, squamose and setose throughout, apterous.

Type, *L. nepenthicola*,

This peculiar little apterous Otiorrhynchid may be known by its short, sulcate, apically foveate rostrum, with large, deep, lateral scrobes, the apically inserted antennæ, the convex eyes, the subcordate, basally emarginate elytra, the equal length of the first two ventral segments, the powerful tarsal claws, and the strongly setose body, antennæ, and legs. The insect appears to inhabit the forests on the highest peaks of Silhouette and Mahé. Some of the specimens captured by Mr Scott were found in the pitchers of *Nepenthes*. *Lepydnus* belongs to Lacordaire's "Otiorhynchides vrais."

2. *Lepydnus nepenthicola*, n. sp. (Pl. 22^{*} figs. 2, 2 a.)

Moderately elongate, somewhat flattened above, piceous or reddish-brown; somewhat thickly clothed with minute cupreous or golden scales, which are in great part hidden by a dark brown exudation, and also, the antennæ and legs included, set with blunt, dark setæ, the setæ often long and erect on the elytra; the surface closely punctate. Rostrum shallowly trisulcate, the median groove terminating in a deep fovea. Prothorax nearly as long as broad, abruptly constricted and much narrowed anteriorly, and also constricted just before the base, the disc somewhat uneven. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, the humeri rounded and anteriorly produced; with rows of closely placed coarse punctures, the interstices densely punctate and feebly convex. Beneath with coarse scattered punctures intermixed with the fine punctuation; metasternum slightly hollowed down the middle in ♂.

Length (includ. rostr.) $3\frac{1}{10}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{5}$ —2 mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette, Mahé. Silhouette: near Mont Pot-à-eau, ca. 1500 feet, VIII. 1908, 3 specimens; found floating in pitchers of *Nepenthes* on highest peaks, over 2000 feet, VIII. 1908, 2 specimens. Mahé: Mare aux Cochons district, 1500—2000 feet, I—II. 1909; from forest of stunted "Capucin" (*Northea*) trees on summit of "Montagne Anse Major," 2000 feet, II. 1909; Cascade Estate.

Ten specimens, varying in size, in the development of the humeri, and in the length of the elytral setæ. The setæ on the tarsi extend on to the claw-joint, and those on the antennal scape are very conspicuous. The cupreous scales are scarcely visible in dirty examples. In one of the two Silhouette specimens labelled as found in *Nepenthes* the elytral setæ are short and wholly decumbent, like those on the prothorax.

BRACHYCYRTUS.

Brachycyrtus Fairmaire, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1886, p. 76, pl. 2, fig. 10.

This genus is based upon a single species from Madagascar. An insect found by Fryer on Aldabra agrees so nearly with Fairmaire's description and figure of *B. seto-fasciatus** that it can be treated as congeneric for the present.

3. *Brachycyrtus minor*, n. sp. (Pl. 22, figs. 3, 3 a.)

Obovate, rufo-piceous, the antennal club infuscate; densely clothed with brownish-white scales, the elytra each with an interrupted, oblique, angulate fascia towards the apex and a small patch at the base fuscous, the prothorax and elytra also set with rather

* This insect is given nine joints to the funiculus in the otherwise excellent figure.

long, curled, decumbent, whitish setæ, the legs and antennæ closely setulose; the surface densely, finely punctate. Rostrum concave and canaliculate, deeply triangularly excised at the tip, the scrobes narrow, parallel. Antennæ stout, joint 1 of the funiculus much stouter than those following, 3—7 transverse, the club moderately large. Eyes finely faceted, not prominent. Prothorax strongly transverse, feebly rounded at the sides, scarcely narrower at the apex than at the base. Elytra ovate, very convex, obliquely narrowed anteriorly, and at the base not wider than the prothorax; with regular rows of conspicuous, rather coarse punctures, the interstices somewhat convex. Legs moderately stout, the tarsi broad.

Length (includ. rostr.) $2\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Loc. Aldabra : Takamaka (Fryer).

One specimen, found in November or December 1908, possibly an introduction from Madagascar? Much smaller than *B. setofasciatus*, Fairm. (length 5—6 mm.), the prothorax and elytra more even, the second joint of the funiculus smaller, the legs not so stout. The prothorax is apparently vittate down the middle, due to abrasion of the scales.

EPIRRHAMPHUS, n. gen.

Rostrum excessively stout, short, about as long as the head, a little narrowed outwards (with the head appearing subconical as seen from above), feebly emarginate at the apex, sulcate, the scrobes superior, distant from the margin, deep, as long as the eyes, subparallel on their inner edge and curved externally; antennæ moderately long, stout, inserted near the tip of the rostrum, joints 3—7 of the funiculus transverse, the club ovate; eyes finely faceted, moderately large, superior, rounded (oval as seen from above), not prominent; mentum very small, leaving the maxillæ and palpi exposed; mandibular scars small; prothorax transverse, truncate at the base and apex, narrow; scutellum wanting; elytra oval, broad; anterior and middle coxæ very narrowly, the posterior coxæ widely, separated; metasternum short, the episterna not visible; ventral segment 2 much longer than 3 and 4 united, the latter very short; legs stout; femora unarmed; tibiæ sinuous within, the anterior and intermediate pairs unguiculate, the posterior pair widened at the tip, ciliate along their apical margin, and with the cavernous articular surface glabrous; tarsi with joint 3 bilobed, pubescent beneath, the claws small, connate at the base; body obovate, densely squamose throughout, apterous.

Type, *E. litoralis*.

This genus appears to be not uncommon on the coasts of Aldabra and Farquhar, and may be expected to occur further south in Madagascar. The type is not unlike a *Strophosomus* or *Cneorrhinus*. The superiorly placed scrobes and eyes (the head and rostrum together appearing subconical as seen from above, and the outer portion of the former distinctly extending beyond the eyes) separate *Epirrhampus* from *Ellimenistes* and other described African forms. It may be placed near *Hadrorhinus*, Schönh.

4. *Epirrhampus litoralis*, n. sp. (Pl. 22, figs. 4, 4a.)

Piceous, densely clothed with small cinereous or brownish scales, the prothorax

and elytra often darker on the disc, the prothorax sometimes fusco-trivittate and the elytra with a very large, common, laterally angulate space mottled with the same colour, the outer limits of this space being traceable or indicated by a few streaks in several of the light-coloured individuals; the surface also thickly set with short, curled, adpressed setæ, which are very conspicuous on the legs and antennæ; above and beneath very densely, finely punctate. Head and rostrum hollowed and sharply grooved down the middle, the inter-ocular space thus appearing raised on each side, the outer margins of the former narrowly extended beyond the eyes when the insect is viewed from above. Prothorax rounded at the sides, a little narrower at the apex than at the base. Elytra convex, with nine regular rows of conspicuous, moderately coarse punctures, the interstices broad and almost flat. Intermediate tibiæ in ♂ strongly, in ♀ more feebly, unguiculate.

Length (includ. rostr.) $3\frac{1}{5}$ —5, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ — $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Loc. Aldabra: 1907 (Thomasset); XII. 1908 (Fryer). Cosmoledo: 1907 (Thomasset). Farquhar Atoll: 1905 (Gardiner).

Numerous examples, varying in the colour of the vestiture, the dark patch on the elytra and the prothoracic vittæ sometimes wholly wanting and the scales uniformly cinereous. A single specimen only was found on Cosmoledo. The individuals with strongly unguiculate middle tibiæ are assumed to be males.

Sect. **Otiorrhynchinæ Alatae.**

CRATOPUS.

Cratopus Schönherr, Curc. Disp. Meth., p. 120 (1826); Gen. Curc., ii. p. 46.

A large number of species of this genus have been described, mostly from Mauritius (Ile de France), Bourbon (Réunion), the Seychelles and adjacent islands, S. Africa, and India. The abundant material obtained by Mr Hugh Scott, Mr Gardiner, and other collectors, in the islands under investigation, shows that there are two common variable types present—one peculiar to the coasts, the other confined to the mountain forests,—and, in addition, a rare, peculiar endemic form in the mountains of Mahé. The former have been described under various names, and it is perhaps convenient to give some of them specific rank, if localized on particular islands. It may be stated that the genitalia of each of them have been examined and no structural differences found, even between such dissimilar species as *C. adspersus* and *C. muticus*. Several of these local forms are represented in the British Museum by specimens received in 1870, as from "Round Island," which is assumed in their register to be the island of that name a little to the north of Mauritius, whereas the Round Island of the Seychelles is probably the correct locality for these insects*.

In addition to the species here enumerated, Fairmaire (Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1891, p. xlvi) mentions one other, *C. humeralis*, Boh., from the Seychelles, probably in error.

* The very fine Tenebrionid, *Dysceladus tuberculatus*, C. O. Waterh., from "Round I., Mauritius," has been found in abundance in 1905 on Frigate I. in the Seychelles.

The forms here dealt with may be distinguished thus:

a. Anterior femora dentate.

a¹. Scutellum squamose.

a². Eyes depressed, oval; surface-vestiture fine, hair-like, at most condensed into a few small spots on the elytra

... *adspersus*, C. O. Wat. [Amirantes, &c.]

b¹. Eyes moderately prominent, oval; surface-vestiture coarser, the scales less elongate, oblong-oval on the elytra, and condensed into numerous patches on the latter *griseovestitus*, Linell [Seychelles].

c¹. Eyes very prominent, rounded, coarsely facetted; surface-vestiture much as in *C. griseovestitus* *viridisparsum*, Fairm. [Aldabra].

b². Scutellum bare and shining.

d¹. Femora and tibiæ rufescent; the depressions of the upper surface, including the coarse seriate punctures on the elytra, thickly clothed with metallic golden-green, golden, or blue scales

... *aurostriatus*, Fairm. [Seychelles].

e¹. Femora and tibiæ black; the depressions of the upper surface very sparsely squamose, the scales less metallic, at most clustered into a few scattered patches.

a³. Elytra without submarginal line of white scales

... *segregatus*, n. sp. [Silhouette].

b³. Elytra with a sharply-defined, interrupted, submarginal line of white scales *segregatus*, var. *subcinctus* n. [Praslin].

b. Anterior femora unarmed; scutellum bare; surface-vestiture dense, except along the bare raised elytral interstices *muticus*, n. sp. [Mahé].

5. *Cratopus adspersus*. (Pl. 22, fig. 5, ♀.)

Cratopus adspersus C. O. Waterhouse, Rep. Zool. Coll. "Alert," p. 576 (1884).

Loc. Amirantes: Eagle Island (Mus. Brit.); Desroches, Poivre and D'Arros Islands, 1905. Chagos Islands, 1905; Egmont, Salomon, and Peros Banhos Atolls. Coetivy, 1905. Seychelles: Bird and Dennis Islands, 1908 (Fryer). Farquhar Atoll, 1905. Cargados Carajos: Establishment Island, 1905. Aldabra: 1907 (Thomasset), 1908 (Fryer). Astove: 1907 (Thomasset). Cosmoledo: 1907 (Thomasset). Assumption: 1909 (Dupont).

A very long series of this insect has been obtained by Messrs Gardiner, Thomasset, Dupont, and Fryer in the coral-islands and atolls above quoted. None were obtained from the coasts of the mountainous granitic islands of the Seychelles group. The type was from Eagle Island, where it has also been found by Mr Gardiner. *C. adspersus* is distinguishable from the other very similar coast-forms by the oval, depressed eyes, the closer and finer granulation of the prothorax and elytra, and the more elongate and hair-like scales on the upper surface, this being particularly noticeable on the head and prothorax. The vestiture, too, is more uniformly distributed, at most condensed into

very small scattered spots on the elytra. The scales are often cupreous, golden, greenish, or bluish-grey, sometimes cinereous, as in the type. The length varies from 6—11, and the breadth from $2\frac{1}{3}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

6. *Cratopus griseovestitus*. (Pl. 22, fig. 6, ♂.)

Cratopus griseovestitus Linell, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xix. p. 697 (1897); Kolbe, Mitteil. Zool. Mus. Berlin, v. p. 41 (1910).

Cratopus sparsutus Fairm., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., xlvi. p. 485 (1898).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé (1905 and 1908—9), Silhouette (VIII. 1908), Praslin (1905); Round Island (Mus. Brit.).

This is exclusively a coast-species, living upon bushes such as *Tournefortia argentea* which grow just behind the beach*. It was found at several places in Mahé (Baie Lazare, and the coast near Cascade), and a number of specimens were obtained in two islets (Long Island, VII. 1908, and Anonyme Island, I. 1909) lying off the coast of the main island. In Silhouette it was met with at various parts of the coast.

The types of both Linell and Fairmaire were from Mahé, whence I have seen upwards of 60 examples collected by Messrs Gardiner and Scott, as well as 19 from Silhouette, three from Praslin, and four from Round Island. *C. griseovestitus* is a form of *C. adspersus* with more convex eyes, coarser and more scattered granules on the prothorax and elytra, and less elongate, broader scales on the upper surface, these being usually condensed into numerous small definite patches on the elytra. The insect seems to be a little more elongate than *C. adspersus*, especially the male, and to have a relatively longer basal joint to the funiculus. The surface-vestiture is variable in colour, often more or less metallic. Kolbe also records *C. griseovestitus* from Silhouette and Praslin.

7. *Cratopus viridisparsus*.

Cratopus viridisparsus Fairm., Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1896, p. 222; Linell, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xix. p. 702 (1897).

Loc. Aldabra: Takamaka, Picard Island, &c., 1908 (Fryer); 1907 (Thomasset).

The description of *C. viridisparsus* would apply to similarly-coloured varieties of either of the two forms obtained by Messrs Thomasset and Fryer in Aldabra: one with oval, depressed eyes (*C. adspersus*), the other (*C. viridisparsus*, Fairm.) with the eyes coarsely faceted, more rounded, and strongly convex. M. Lesne, however, who has been kind enough to compare one of our examples with the latter, assures me that it agrees with Fairmaire's type. The eyes in the present species are even more prominent than they are in *C. griseovestitus*. The vestiture is equally variable in colour, and condensed into numerous small patches on the elytra; but it is nearly as fine and hair-like as in *C. adspersus*. Of the 93 examples before me from Aldabra, 21 have depressed, and 72 prominent, eyes. Linell says Dr Abbott obtained two examples there.

* There is little doubt that the two species found in the coral-islands (*C. adspersus* and *viridisparsus*) are obtained in the same way, though I have no personal experience in their cases.—H. SCOTT.

8. *Cratopus aurostriatus.*

Cratopus aurostriatus Fairm., Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1892, p. cli; Kolbe, Mitteil. Zool. Mus. Berlin, v. p. 41 (1910).

Cratopus parcesquamosus Fairm., Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1893, p. cccxxiv; Kolbe, loc. cit.

Cratopus abbotti Linell, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xix. p. 704 (1907).

Femora and tibiæ rufous; the depressions of the upper surface each with a small dense cluster of rounded, golden-green, blue, or golden scales, the elytra sometimes with a dense irregular or interrupted submarginal stripe of carneous or whitish scales similar to that along the sides of the body beneath; the elytra coarsely and regularly striate-punctate, the interstices feebly transversely plicate.

Loc. Seychelles : Mahé ; 1888 (Lister) ; (Brauer) ; 1905 ; 1906 (Thomasset) ; 1908—9 : Cerf Island, 1906 (Meade-Waldo) : Praslin, 1905 : Félicité, XII. 1908 : Round Island (Mus. Brit.). Glorioso Island (Abbott). Madagascar.

Var. Femora and tibiæ piceous or rufo-piceous, the femora sometimes sparsely viridi-squamose between the scattered hairs; the prothorax closely granulate, and the elytra strongly transversely plicate, the irregular depressions of the surface clothed with golden-green or blue scales, sometimes with golden or carneous scales intermixed.

Loc. Seychelles : Mahé, 1908—9 ; Marie Anne Island, 1908 ; Round Island (Mus. Brit.).

This species was found by Mr Scott to be abundant in a number of localities in the mountain forests of Mahé, where it was beaten from various dicotyledonous trees. *C. aurostriatus* occurred up to the highest parts of the mountains, and has also been taken nearer sea-level in two islets (Cerf Island and Long Island) lying off the coast of Mahé. It has also been met with in several more distant islands of the Seychelles, i.e. Praslin, Félicité, and Marie Anne, but it is noteworthy that no specimen is recorded from Silhouette. It is considered by some people to be an introduced insect, possibly responsible in part for the destruction of endemic "Capucin" (*Northea*) trees. Fairmaire gives simply "Seychelles" for it. His *C. parcesquamosus* is based on an abraded example of the same species. The tarsi in fresh specimens are often clothed above between the long white hairs with narrow blue scales, but no reliance can be placed on this character. The male has the prothorax more rounded at the sides, and relatively broader, than the female; the anterior legs more elongated, and the femora still more robust; and the anterior coxæ thickly clothed with long white hairs. The two specimens from Félicité Island have the scales of the upper surface golden-cupreous and the whitish submarginal stripe well developed. The variety with strongly plicate elytra and irregularly distributed confluent patches of scales is represented by five examples only. We are indebted to M. Lesne of the Paris Museum for the loan of a co-type of each of Fairmaire's species.

9. *Cratopus segregatus*, n. sp.

Elongate, subfusiform, shining, black, the antennæ piceous or ferruginous; above

clothed with minute, widely scattered, whitish or pale green scales, which are sometimes here and there condensed into a small patch on the depressions, especially towards the sides, the lower surface with scattered whitish hairs; the elytra with a transverse space on each side of the scutellum, the intermediate and posterior femora with a patch towards the apex in front, and an interrupted stripe along the sides of the body beneath (sometimes reduced to one or two spots), clothed with larger carneous or whitish scales; the tarsi with narrow blue scales intermixed with the long white hairs above. Head very sparsely punctate, narrowly foveate between the eyes, the latter very large, oval, depressed, finely faceted; rostrum rather narrow, flattened, feebly convex at the apex, sparsely punctate, obliquely carinate on each side anteriorly; joint 2 of the funiculus a little longer than 1. Prothorax transverse, constricted and much narrowed in front, strongly rounded at the sides in ♂, narrower, subconical, and with the sides subparallel at the base in ♀; coarsely, confusedly punctate, the interspaces becoming granulate towards the sides, the disc obsoletely canaliculate posteriorly. Scutellum small, smooth, bare. Elytra long, very much wider than the prothorax, acuminate at the apex, granulate at the sides below the humeri; the outer margin serrulate towards the tip, the apices mucronate, the humeri obliquely truncate; coarsely striato-punctate, the interstices broad, feebly transversely plicate, and also sparsely punctate, the punctures each preceded by a minute granuliform prominence. Beneath closely transversely strigose and sparsely, finely, granulato-punctate, the flanks of the prothorax coarsely granulate. Anterior coxae thickly clothed with long white hairs in ♂. Anterior femora strongly clavate, enormously thickened in fully-developed ♂, and armed with a small tooth. Anterior tibiæ sparsely denticulate.

Length (includ. rostr.) 9—15, breadth 3— $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles : Silhouette, 1908.

Var. subcinctus, n. (Pl. 22, fig. 7, ♂.)

The elytra with an interrupted submarginal stripe (similar to that along the sides of the body beneath), and a small patch at the base of each dorsal interstice, densely clothed with rounded carneous or white scales, the disc sometimes with a few small patches of similar scales; the intermediate and posterior femora with a few intermixed narrow blue scales towards the apex, the patch of larger white scales wanting.

Loc. Seychelles : Praslin ; 1905 ; 1906 (Meade-Waldo); XI—XII. 1908 : Round Island (Mus. Brit.).

This insect and its variety are forms of *C. aurostriatus* that require distinctive names. The one selected as typical of *C. segregatus* is abundant in Silhouette, in the same way that *C. aurostriatus* is in Mahé; it was beaten from bushes and trees in the mountain-forests, and some specimens also were obtained at lower levels: its variety *subcinctus* inhabits similar places in Praslin, where typical *C. aurostriatus* also occurs. *C. segregatus* simply differs from *C. aurostriatus* in having black legs, and the vestiture of the upper surface greatly reduced, even in fresh examples, the minute scales being clustered, at most, into a few patches in the depressions of the elytral surface and extending over the interstices.

10. *Cratopus muticus*, n. sp. (Pl. 22, fig. 8, ♂.)

Elongate, rather narrow, fusiform; nigro-piceous or piceous, the antennæ, femora, and tibiæ rufo-piceous or ferruginous; thickly clothed, except upon the raised portions of the upper surface, with small, rounded or oval, pale brown, carious, or whitish scales, sometimes with pale greenish scales intermixed on the humeri, or along the suture and outer interstices of the elytra, on the coxæ, and along a broad space down the middle of the under surface; the legs and a space down the middle beneath sparsely clothed with long white hairs, the tarsi with intermixed narrow bluish or green scales above, and the femora also with a few oval greenish scales. Head very sparsely punctate, narrowly foveate between the eyes, the latter very large, oval, moderately prominent, and finely faceted; rostrum a little longer than broad, rather narrow, without marginal carina. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted anteriorly; confusedly punctate and coarsely granulate, the vestiture becoming longer, denser, and transversely arranged along the sides. Scutellum small, shining, bare. Elytra very much wider than the prothorax, elongate, widened posteriorly in ♀, compressed and strongly acuminate at the apex, granulate at the sides below the humeri, the latter obliquely truncate, the outer margin serrulate towards the tip, the apices mucronate; with rows of coarse punctures, separated by raised, subgranulate or interrupted, glabrous interstices, the intervening depressed spaces being densely squamose. Beneath closely transversely strigose and sparsely granulato-punctate. Legs very elongate, rather slender; anterior femora unarmed; anterior and intermediate tibiæ very strongly, and the posterior tibiæ feebly, unguiculate in ♂, the uncus on the middle pair short, and that on the posterior pair wanting, in ♀.

Length (includ. rostr.) 10—11½, breadth 3—3½ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

Ten specimens were obtained; one by Gardiner in 1905; one by Thomasset in 1906; and eight by Scott in 1908—9, at the following localities: near Morne Blanc, ca. 1000 feet, XI. 1908; Cascade Estate, II. 1909; forest on summit of Montagne Anse Major, ca. 2000 feet, II. 1909; Mare aux Cochons district, over 1000 feet, I. 1909. It was found but rarely, by beating, and it appeared to be usually, if not always, beaten from the endemic "Capucin" tree (*Northea seychellarum*).

C. muticus differs from all the species described by Boheman by the unarmed anterior femora. It is a rather slender, elongate form, with densely squamose body, the elytral interstices being raised and bare.

Group **Hylobiina.**

Sub-fam. **Curculioninæ.**

CYCLOTERODES.

Cycloterodes Kolbe, Mitteil. Zool. Mus. Berl., v. p. 44 (1910).

The following additions to Kolbe's diagnosis of this genus are required: "Anterior coxae subcontiguous; prosternum very deeply emarginate at the apex, and broadly

depressed down the middle; eyes large." The excavate prosternum of *Cycloterodes* is suggestive of the Cryptorrhynchina, but the rostrum is free and does not even rest upon the subcontiguous anterior coxae in repose. There is an insect from Ceylon in the British Museum, standing under the MS. name *Cycloteres rugulosus*, Dohrn, that belongs to the same genus. The type is a large apterous insect, with the surface densely coated with minute earthy-looking scales, and also set with short erect setæ.

11. *Cycloterodes sechellarum*. (Pl. 22, figs. 9, 9a, 3.)

Cycloterodes sechellarum Kolbe, Mitteil. Zool. Mus. Berl., v. p. 44 (1910).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette, Mahé.

Described from a single example from Silhouette. Mr Scott found a long series of it in Silhouette, and one in Mahé. In the former island it was found in numbers at the Mare aux Cochons plateau, at an elevation of 1000 feet, at night, crawling on the palm-lath hut-walls, or on the trunks of some Jack-fruit trees near by, often in wet weather. Kolbe's description must have been made from a dirty specimen, as he does not mention the numerous tuberculiform prominences scattered along the elytral interstices, some of which are clothed with black scales, two at the base of each elytron (like the two on the anterior portion of the prothorax) being conspicuous; the elytra, too, have each two or three dirty-white transversely-placed spots at about one-third from the tip. The rostrum of the female is bare at the apex, and less convex and more feebly carinate above than in the male. The first ventral segment of the male is very broadly, feebly depressed.

EUCYCLOTERES, n. gen.

Rostrum strongly deflexed, resting on the anterior coxae in repose, short, very stout, slightly widened outwards, the scrobes very deep, superiorly placed, extending forwards to the apex above and running obliquely downwards to beneath the eyes posteriorly, the antennæ inserted near the tip; mandibles dentate within, without scar, visible beyond the tip of the rostrum when closed; mentum very small, transverse; eyes oval, transverse, moderately large, separated by the width of the rostrum, incompletely hidden in repose; antennæ with 7-jointed funiculus, joints 1 and 2 elongate, the others short and moniliform, the club ovate, the scape reaching the eyes; prothorax with its broadly rounded base accurately fitted to that of the elytra; scutellum wanting; prosternum deeply arcuate-emarginate in front, unimpressed, the anterior portion extremely short; anterior coxae subcontiguous, the intermediate coxae moderately, the posterior coxae very widely, separated; metasternum extremely short, without visible episterna; ventral segments 1 and 2 connate, 2 less than half the length of 1, 3 and 4 extremely short, the first suture sinuate, the others straight; legs robust; femora dentate; tibiæ angularly dilated at the middle within, unguiculate at the inner apical angle, and with a short tooth on the inner side near the apex; tarsi stout, spongy-pubescent beneath, joint 1 triangular, 2 transverse, 3 broadly bilobed, narrowly emarginate for the reception of the claw-joint, the claws free; body robust, subrotundate, Erodiiform, densely coated with minute earthy-looking scales, apterous.



Type, *E. terreus*.

The insect forming the type of this genus has the general appearance of such aberrant Cryptorrhynchids as *Hybomorphus* and *Ocladius*, but it is in reality related to *Cycloteres*. The regularly rotundate shape is suggestive of the Tenebrionid genus *Erodius*. The anterior portion of the prosternum is extremely short, thus allowing the rostrum to rest on the anterior coxae in repose. *Achynius*, Fairm., from Madagascar, may be an allied form.

12. *Eucycloteres terreus*, n. sp. (Pl. 22, figs. 10, 10 a.)

Very broad, rotundate-ovate, opaque, black, the antennæ and tarsi rufo-piceous; the entire surface covered with minute brown or reddish-brown scales and also minutely setulose, the legs and antennæ with more conspicuous setæ. Rostrum bare at the tip, when denuded of scales shining, closely, finely punctate, and 4-carinate from the base to near the apex. Head, prothorax, and elytra densely, extremely minutely punctulate, the prothorax with intermixed scattered moderately coarse punctures. The elytra with regular rows of foveæ placed in shallow striæ, the interstices broad and very sparsely, obsoletely granulate. Beneath coarsely punctate.

Length (exclud. head) 5— $6\frac{3}{4}$, breadth $3\frac{3}{4}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette, Mahé, Praslin.

Six examples, sex not ascertained. In Silhouette this species was found in the forest above Mare aux Cochons, IX. 1908: in Praslin, in the "Coco-de-mer" forest in the Vallée de Mai, Côtes d'Or Estate, XI. 1908: in Mahé, in the Mare aux Cochons district, ca. 1500 feet, I.—II. 1909.

GONOTRACHELUS, n. gen.

Rostrum very stout, curved, as long as the prothorax, the apical portion slightly widened and parallel-sided, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle, the scrobes deep and obliquely descending to the lower surface; head globose, constricted behind the eyes, the latter small, superior, coarsely faceted, and placed at the base of the rostrum; antennæ (fig. 11 b) with a short 5-jointed funiculus and a small, ovate, pubescent club; prothorax subquadrate, sharply carinate; scutellum wanting; elytra broad, oval, produced at the apex; anterior coxae contiguous; posterior coxae very widely separated, the intercoxal process truncate in front; metasternum short, the episterna covered by the elytra; ventral segments 1 and 2 long, connate at the middle, 3 and 4 short, together as long as 5, the first suture sinuate and the others straight; tibiæ sinuate within, armed with a slender claw at the outer apical angle; tarsi very short, spongy-pubescent beneath, joint 3 bilobed, the claws minute, free; body oblong, convex, subglabrous, apterous.

Type, *G. quinquecarinatus*.

The insect from Long Island, Mahé, from which the above characters are taken may be described as a *Gononotus* (Lec.) with the antennal structure, i.e. a 5-jointed funiculus, of *Dryotribus* Horn (= *Thalattodora*, Perkins). Both these genera have been referred to Cossonina, but *Gonotrachelus* (and *Gononotus* also) seems to me to be better placed

amongst the *Hylobiina*, near *Styphloderes*. All these insects occur on the sea-shore, and appear to be easily introduced in drift-wood, &c. *Gononotus* has been recorded from Florida and Cuba, and *Dryotribus* from Florida, the Antilles, the Hawaiian Is., Adèle Island (N.W. Australia), and Nyew-tew Island, China. *Gonotrachelus*, therefore, may have been introduced into the Seychelles, but from whence it is impossible to say at present.

13. *Gonotrachelus quinquecarinatus*, n. sp. (Pl. 22, figs. 11, 11a, b.)

Oblong-ovate, opaque, piceous, the antennæ ferruginous. Head and rostrum rugosely punctate; antennæ short, the joints of the funiculus comparatively stout, 2—5 transverse. Prothorax subquadrate, about as broad as long, abruptly constricted anteriorly; very coarsely, confluent punctate, and sharply 5-carinate, the two outer carinæ on each side sinuous, becoming divergent anteriorly, the outer one marginal and forming a blunt tooth at its point of termination. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, oval, truncate at the base, the humeri obtuse; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices narrow and more or less costate, 3, 5, and 7 sharply raised. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate, the interspaces alutaceous.

Length 2— $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Loc. Seychelles: Long Island, near Mahé, VII. 1908.

Two specimens, probably male and female.

Group **Anchonina.**

Anchonina Champion, Biol. Centr.-Am., Coleopt., iv. 4, p. 66 (1902).

Faust (Deutsche ent. Zeit. 1892, p. 19) referred numerous American genera to this group and others from the same continent were subsequently added by myself. *Cycloterinus*, Kolbe, has the head, &c., formed exactly as in these American forms—Kolbe, in fact, notes its resemblance to *Oncorrhinus*,—and the genus is much better placed in Anchonina than in Hylobiina. The group is represented in the Seychelles by two genera. All the species are apterous, and in one, *Cycloterinus cæcus*, the eyes are wanting. *C. foveatus* is not unlike the American genus *Theognete*, which has the eyes placed on the sides of the rostrum, instead of on the smooth, globose, retractile head. Mr Scott notes that he obtained all his material, with the exception of one species (*C. carinifer*), from the forest-clad mountains, from amongst dead leaves on the ground. The largest form, *Tanyomus palmicola*, was found exclusively on the concave inner surfaces of the bases of damp decaying palm-leaves. The larger forms of *Cycloterinus* (such as *C. foveatus* and *C. humeroalatus*) were also often found in similar situations on dead palm-leaves, but some of them may also have been on leaves of dicotyledonous trees. The smaller *Cycloterinus* (e.g. *C. unicristatus*) were found on leaves of the “Bois Rouge” (*Wormia ferruginea*) and of the “Capucin” (*Northea Sechellarum*), both endemic trees. The one exception mentioned above (*C. carinifer*) was not found on the ground at all, but in decaying outer leaf-bases of a growing *Lodoicea*-palm.

The small forms of *Cycloterinus* are very difficult to see on the dead *Wormia* and *Northea* leaves, owing to their flattened form and cryptic coloration. They are frequently found sitting on the sides of the raised midrib and other veins of the "Bois Rouge" (*Wormia*) leaves. They did not appear to be abundant in Silhouette in the season of the S.E. Trade-winds (July—September 1908). Several species were found in that island, but only in small numbers: [a specimen of one of them (*C. ampliatus*) was bred from a larva found in the rotting substance of the base of a fallen palm-leaf]. These insects were abundant in the forests of Mahé in November and December 1908, and it was then that the great series of some species (e.g. *C. unicristatus*) were principally accumulated. Examples were frequently found *in coitu* on the dead leaves. They were much scarcer again in the forests behind Cascade in January and February 1909. It was several times observed that there were, in the sides of the midribs of the leaves, little holes each surrounded by a tiny pile of leaf-substance reduced to dust; and it is possible that these were the work of the small forms of *Cycloterinus*, which are probably connected with the dead leaves throughout their life-cycle. (Cf. Scott, "Eight Months Entomological Collecting in the Seychelles Islands," Vol. xiv. of these Transactions, 1910, pp. 29—30.)

TANYOMUS, n. gen.

Head globose, polished, the eyes small, depressed, transverse, placed low down immediately behind the base of the rostrum; rostrum arcuate, long in ♂, shorter in ♀, constricted at the base, the antennae inserted near the tip, the scrobes inferior, deep, extending to beneath the eyes; funiculus 7-jointed, joint 1 elongate, the others decreasing in length; prothorax subglobose, constricted near apex; scutellum wanting; elytra subscutiform, the humeri acutely produced anteriorly; prosternum bituberculate between the rather narrowly separated anterior coxae, the anterior portion long; metasternum very short, without visible episterna; ventral segments 1 and 2 long, connate, 3 and 4 together longer than 5, the sutures straight; femora unarmed; tibiae straight on their outer edge, each with a curved hook at the apex arising from near the outer angle, the anterior pair broadly produced inwards at the apex and with a short tooth at the inner angle in both sexes; tarsi clothed with long projecting hairs, spongy-pubescent beneath, joint 3 with two narrow divergent lobes of unequal length, the claws long and divergent; body apterous, setose, elongate, subfuscous.

Type, *T. palmicola*.

The remarkable insect forming the type of this genus is not unlike a large black *Erirrhinus*. The anteriorly produced spiniform humeri make the elytra appear conjointly arcuate-emarginate at the base. The rostrum is longer, stouter, and more rugose in the male than in the female. The bituberculate prosternum and the asymmetrically lobed third tarsal joint are also characteristic, the last-mentioned character, however, is also to be found in two species of *Cycloterinus*, to which the present genus is nearly related.

14. *Tanyomus palmicola*, n. sp. (Pl. 22, figs. 12, 12a, ♂.)

Rather broad, moderately shining, black or pitchy-black, the tarsi and antennæ ferruginous or obscure ferruginous; the prothorax, rostrum, and legs setulose, the elytra with scattered, long, erect, stiff, fulvous setæ intermixed towards the sides and apex with minute, short, adpressed hairs, the antennæ sparsely pilose, the projecting hairs on the tarsi fulvous. Rostrum (♂) stout, strongly arcuate, longer than the prothorax, dull and shallowly punctate above, and with two small tubercles at the apex beneath, (♀) shorter and more slender, shining, closely punctate; the lateral portions sulcate and carinate in both sexes. Prothorax about as broad as long, the short anterior lobe narrow; coarsely, closely punctate, the punctures coalescing into oblique or sinuous rugæ towards the sides and base. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, moderately elongate, transversely convex, depressed at the base, the acutely produced humeri raised; with rows of rather scattered coarse punctures placed in almost obsolete striæ, the interstices feebly convex and with the setigerous punctures extremely minute. Beneath shining, coarsely, closely punctate, the punctures becoming finer towards the apex, the second ventral segment transversely tumid at the base in both sexes.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

Twelve specimens, found in the high forests of Morne Blanc and Pilot (XI. 1908), and between Trois Frères and Morne Seychellois (1500—2000 feet, I. 1909), on the concave inner sides of the bases of damp decaying palm-leaves on the ground.

CYCLOTERINUS.

Cycloterinus Kolbe, Mitteil. Zool. Mus Berl., v. p. 41 (1910).

Three species from the Seychelles were referred to *Cycloterinus* by Kolbe, of which *C. foveatus* may be taken as the type. These forms and various others were found by Mr Scott in the same islands, some of them in great abundance. They vary greatly *inter se* in the development of the rostrum in the male (it being much longer in this sex than in the female in two of the species described by Kolbe), the emargination of the apex of the prosternum, the extent of separation of the anterior coxæ, the width of the third tarsal joint, and the size of the tarsal claws. They agree, however, in having the head small, globose, and shining; the eyes transverse, oval, depressed, and placed low down immediately behind the base of the rostrum, showing a gradual diminution in size till in one species (*C. cæcus*) they are wanting; the tibiæ unguiculate at the apex; the ventral segments 1 and 2 long and connate, 3 and 4 extremely short, the sutures straight; the metasternum very short, without visible episterna; the elytra connate, in some of the species with the humeri dentiform or abruptly laminato-explanate; the wings wanting.

- a. Third tarsal joint with asymmetrical lobes; rostrum longer in ♂ than in ♀; prothorax subquadrate, 4-tuberculate; elytra tuberculate and with abruptly dilated laminiform humeri; eyes present; body setulose.
 - a¹. Prothorax not granulate; elytra not margined laterally, humeri angulate or subangulate in front *humeroalatus*.
 - b¹. Prothorax granulate; elytra margined laterally, humeri rounded ... *ampliatus*.
- b. Third tarsal joint with symmetrical lobes, simply excavate above in the smaller forms.
 - c¹. Eyes present.
 - a². Body glabrous; prothorax subquadrate; elytral humeri not prominent; rostrum about equal in length in the two sexes.
 - a³. Prothorax sulcate, 4-tuberculate; elytra irregularly foveate; third tarsal joint bilobed; eyes rather large; second ventral segment with a stout tubercle in ♂ *foveatus*.
 - b³. Prothorax 5-costate; alternate elytral interstices interruptedly costate; eyes small; third tarsal joint feebly bilobed *carinifer*.
 - c³. Prothorax canaliculate; alternate elytral interstices uninterruptedly costate; eyes small *canaliculatus*.
 - b². Body setulose; third tarsal joint small, feebly lobed or excavate.
 - d³. Prothorax subquadrate; elytral humeri dentiform; eyes small.
 - a⁴. Elytra subcordate or subglobose.
 - a⁵. Alternate elytral interstices simply raised, the first (sutural) with a setigerous tubercle beyond middle in ♂ ... *unicristatus*.
 - b⁵. Alternate elytral interstices interruptedly costate or tuberculate ... *erosus*.
 - b⁴. Elytra convex, subglobose, alternate interstices interruptedly costate ... *sphaeropterus*.
 - e³. Prothorax more rounded at sides; elytra short-oval, convex, humeri not prominent: species very small *microphthalmus*.
 - d¹. Eyes wanting; prothorax elongate, with long, cucullate, anterior lobe; elytra oval, humeri not prominent *caecus*.

15. *Cycloterinus humeroalatus*. (Pl. 22, figs. 13, 13a, ♂.)

Cycloterinus humeroalatus Kolbe, Mitteil. Zool. Mus. Berl., v. p. 42 (1910).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette. Mahé: a large number of specimens; high damp forest of Morne Blanc and Pilot, X.—XI. 1908; high damp forest between Trois Frères and Morne Seychellois, 1500—2000 feet, XII. 1908 and I. 1909; forest above Cascade Estate, I. 1909; Mare aux Cochons district, 1000—2000 feet, I.—II. 1909; forest on summit of "Montagne Anse Major," ca. 2000 feet, II. 1909. Silhouette: only two specimens, from forest near Mont Pot-à-eau, ca. 1500 feet, VIII. 1908.

The types of this species were found in Mahé by Herr A. Brauer, beneath leaves on the ground in the high forests, at an elevation of 600—750 metres. Mr Scott

has found it in abundance, in similar situations, in the same island. Fully developed males have the elytral tubercles developed into long conical processes at the commencement of the apical declivity (the two on each elytron forming with those on the opposite wing-case a transverse row), these tubercles in undeveloped specimens of the same sex being reduced to small oblong prominences, as in the female. The humeral laminiform prominences of the elytra vary in development in a similar way. The rostrum of the male is long, carinate, much swollen above beyond the middle, and opaque to near the tip; that of the female is shorter, simply curved, carinate in its basal half above, and shining throughout. The first ventral segment of the male is transversely excavate in the middle, and the second in fully developed examples is tumid in the centre behind. The upper surface of the body is somewhat thickly clothed with short stiff erect setæ. The length varies from 3—4, and the breadth (at shoulders) from $1\frac{3}{4}$ — $2\frac{2}{5}$ mm.

16. *Cycloterinus ampliatus*. (Pl. 22, figs. 14, 14 a, ♂.)

Cycloterinus ampliatus Kolbe, Mitteil. Zool. Mus. Berl., v. p. 43 (1910).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette.

Found by Herr A. Brauer in the forests of Silhouette, at an elevation of 400—500 metres. Mr Scott met with five examples of it in the same island, amongst dead leaves in the high jungle at about 1500 feet, and one was bred by him from a larva found in damp decaying leaf-bases of a palm on the ground; these are all males. This insect differs from feebly tuberculate examples of *C. humeroalatus* in having the rostrum of the male much smoother and without median carina, and tumid above and beneath; the prothorax more rounded at the sides, more closely and less coarsely punctate, with the interspaces more or less granulate, and the four transversely-placed tubercles less prominent, the two inner ones arising further backward; the elytra sharply margined laterally, and with the laminiform humeral prominences rounded in front; and the legs reddish. The second ventral segment of the male is simple. The upper surface is setulose as in *C. humeroalatus*.

17. *Cycloterinus foveatus*. (Pl. 22, figs. 15, 15 a, b, ♂.)

Cycloterinus foveatus Kolbe, Mitteil. Zool. Mus. Berl., v. p. 42 (1910).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Praslin. Mahé; high forest of Morne Blanc, X. 1908; forest above Cascade Estate up to 1700 feet; Mare aux Cochons district, 1000—2000 feet, I.—II. 1909.

The types of this insect were found in Mahé, on damp forest-clad slopes, at an elevation of 400—750 metres, and Herr A. Brauer is also stated to have taken it beneath leaves on the ground on the high land in Praslin. Mr Scott secured a very long series of it, especially in the forest on Cascade Estate in Mahé, but he did not meet with it in Praslin. *C. foveatus* is readily distinguishable by its glabrous body, the very coarsely irregularly foveate elytra, and the prominent, posteriorly-directed, laminiform tubercle (fig. 15 b) on the second ventral segment of the male. The rostrum of the male is much swollen above at about one-third from the apex, and carinate down

the middle and opaque thence to the base; that of the female is simply curved, shining, closely, finely punctate, and without median ridge. The length varies from $2\frac{4}{5}$ —4 mm.

18. *Cycloterinus carinifer*, n. sp. (Pl. 22, figs. 16, 16a, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, robust, dull, glabrous; nigro-piceous or black, the under surface piceous, the rostrum, antennæ, and tarsi, and sometimes the tibiæ and the base of the femora also, ferruginous or obscure ferruginous. Rostrum very stout in both sexes; (♂) with the lower portion dilated and shovel-shaped from about the basal third, and the upper portion opaque, carinate, and rugosely punctate to near the tip; (♀) simply arcuate, coarsely punctate, and more shining towards the apex. Eyes very small. Prothorax about as long as broad, subquadrate, the posterior portion transverse, feebly rounded at the sides and more or less angulate at each anterior angle, the tubulate anterior portion abruptly separated from the rest; coarsely, confluent punctate, with a sharp carina running down the middle and a short stout ridge midway between it and a similar ridge above the anterior angle, the interspaces between these elevations sulciform. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, somewhat scutiform, the humeri obtuse; with rows of oblong deep foveæ, the interstices alutaceous, 3—6 strongly, the others more feebly, costate, the ridge on 3 interrupted at some distance before the apex, and that on 5 abruptly terminating at the commencement of the apical declivity. Beneath very coarsely, closely punctate. Third tarsal joint moderately dilated, excavate above.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Praslin.

Two females and one male, found in the decaying outer leaf-bases of a growing "Coco-de-mer" (*Lodoicea sechellarum*) in the Vallée de Mai, Nov. 28th, 1908. The carinate, quadrisulcate prothorax and the costate interstices of the elytra readily distinguish *C. carinifer*. The rostrum of the male is similar to that of *C. unicristatus*. The prosternum is arcuate-emarginate at the apex, and all the coxæ are widely separated.

19. *Cycloterinus canaliculatus*, n. sp. (Pl. 23, figs. 17, 17a, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, convex, opaque; glabrous; nigro-piceous or black, the under surface, rostrum, femora, and tibiae rufo-piceous or obscure ferruginous, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous. Rostrum in both sexes very stout, simply arcuate, finely punctate, and feebly striate laterally, opaque in ♂, shining in ♀. Eyes very small. Prothorax longer than broad, the posterior portion subquadrate, with the sides rounded and more or less sinuate before the obtusely subangulate anterior angles, the tubulate anterior portion rather long and abruptly separated from the rest; coarsely, confluent punctate, and with a shallow median groove. Elytra oval, much wider than the prothorax, convex, abruptly declivous behind; seriato-foveate, the interstices alutaceous, 3 and 5 strongly, and 4 and 6 more feebly, costate. Beneath coarsely punctate; ventral segment 1 broadly excavate down the middle in ♂. Prosternum deeply arcuate-emarginate at the apex. Anterior coxæ moderately separated. Third tarsal joint moderately dilated, excavate above.

Length 3— $3\frac{1}{5}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

Five specimens from the high damp forest:—Morne Blanc and Pilot, XI. 1908; between Trois Frères and Morne Seychellois, 1500—2000 feet, XII. 1908; slopes of Morne Seychellois, 1500—2000 feet, II. 1909. Differs from *C. carinifer* in having the rostrum similarly shaped in the two sexes, the prothorax longer and simply canaliculate on the disc, the elytra more inflated and with the costæ uninterrupted posteriorly, the prosternum more deeply emarginate at the apex, and the anterior and intermediate coxæ much less widely separated.

20. *Cycloterinus unicristatus*, n. sp. (Pl. 23, figs. 18, 18 *a*, ♂.)

Short, broad, shining; varying in colour from black to ferruginous, the tarsi and the base of the antennæ always rufo-testaceous; clothed above with short, curled, semi-erect, fulvous or cinereous setæ, which are condensed on the elytra into a conspicuous line along the rather prominent alternate interstices, the tubercle on each side of the suture in ♂ with a common tuft of longer erect hairs. Rostrum (♂) very stout, arcuate, nearly as long as the prothorax, the lower portion dilated and shovel-shaped from near the base, the upper portion opaque, 7-carinate, and rugosely punctate to near the apex; (♀) arcuate, cylindrical, shining, finely punctate, and carinate at the sides only. Eyes very small. Prothorax transversely subquadrate, the tubulate anterior portion narrow, the posterior portion with the sides subparallel or feebly rounded and usually with a small tubercle at each anterior angle; densely, rather coarsely punctate, without trace of median sulcus or carina. Elytra very broad, short, scutiform or subcordate somewhat flattened on the disc anteriorly in the larger specimens, the humeri obliquely truncate in front and more or less angulate externally; with rows of very coarse, closely-placed, transverse punctures, separated by shining, sparsely punctulate, raised interstices, the alternate interstices a little more prominent than the rest, the first (sutural) with a setigerous tubercle at the commencement of the apical declivity in ♂. Beneath closely, coarsely punctate; first ventral segment depressed in the middle at the apex in ♂. Third tarsal joint feebly bilobed.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $\frac{7}{8}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

This is an abundant insect in the high mountain-forests of Mahé, where it is found on damp decaying leaves of *Wormia ferruginea* and *Northea seychellarum* on the ground. It was obtained in the high forest of Morne Blanc and Pilot up to 2000 feet, X.—XI. 1908; forest between Trois Frères and Morne Seychellois, ca. 1500—2000 feet, XII. 1908 and I. 1909; forest above Cascade Estate, up to 2000 feet, I.—III. 1909; Mare aux Cochons district, 1000—2000 feet, I.—II. 1909; forest on Summit of "Montagne Anse Major," ca. 2000 feet, II. 1909. The very large number of specimens captured by Mr Scott vary greatly in size and colour. The male is easily recognizable by the tuft of erect hairs on the suture beyond the middle and the inferiorly dilated shovel-shaped rostrum. The larger castaneous examples are somewhat thickly fulvo-setose, the smaller, more convex, blacker individuals having a shorter cinereous setosity, which, however, is partly hidden by an earthy exudation.

21. *Cycloterinus erosus*, n. sp. (Pl. 23, figs. 19, 19a, ♀.)

Short, opaque, glabrous; piceous or nigro-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi, and sometimes the rostrum, femora, and tibiæ also, ferruginous. Rostrum in both sexes very stout, arcuate, about as long as the prothorax, carinate along the middle and sides, seriato-punctate, and opaque to near the tip, in ♀ a little less curved and more shining towards the apex. Eyes very small. Prothorax nearly or quite as broad as long, the posterior portion transversely quadrate, slightly widened forwards to the obtusely angulate anterior angles, the tubulate anterior portion abruptly separated from the rest; coarsely, confluent punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, the humeri obliquely truncate in front; seriato-foveolate, the interstices 3, 5, 7 each with a series of oblong, truncate, or subconical tubercles, which are sometimes partly confluent on the disc, those on 7 projecting beyond the margins of the elytra as seen from above, 4 and 6 also slightly raised. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate. Third tarsal joint moderately dilated, excavate above.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

Thirteen specimens, picked up one or two at a time, in the high forests of Morne Blanc and Pilot, and also found in the Mare aux Cochons district, and on the summit of "Montagne Anse Major." This insect has the general facies of a minute *Brachycerus*, the subconical or truncated tubercles on the elytra, which are sometimes partly coalescent on the disc (forming interrupted ridges), projecting laterally beyond the margins. The prosternum is unemarginate at the apex, and the anterior coxae are moderately separated.

22. *Cycloterinus sphaeropterus*, n. sp.

Short, very convex, shining; rufo-piceous, the antennæ, rostrum, and legs ferruginous, set with minute, widely scattered, short, curled setæ. Rostrum stout, arcuate, about as long as the prothorax, opaque, rugulose punctate, and carinate to beyond the middle, smoother and shining at the tip. Eyes reduced to a few facets. Prothorax slightly broader than long, gradually widened to beyond the middle and then abruptly narrowed to the short tubulate anterior portion; coarsely, confluent punctate, and with a shallow median groove. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, globose, the humeri obliquely truncated in front and produced into an obtuse tooth externally; with closely packed rows of very coarse transverse punctures separated by narrow, raised, shining interstices, 3 and 5 interruptedly costate, 5 with a conspicuous tubercle at the commencement of the apical declivity. Third tarsal joint feebly lobed.

Length 2 mm. (♂).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette.

One specimen from the forest immediately above Mare aux Cochons, over 1000 feet, IX. 1908. Differs from small *C. unicristatus* by its globose, interruptedly costate elytra, the anteriorly widened, rugosely punctate, canaliculate prothorax, and the simply arcuate rostrum and non-crystalline elytra of the male. The elytral costæ are broken up

into several tubercles. The humeral protuberance is not quite symmetrical on the two wing-cases. *C. spheropterus* has the general facies of a small *Acalles*.

23. *Cycloterinus microphthalmus*, n. sp.

Oblong, convex, shining; castaneous, the legs and the base of the antennæ ferruginous; sparsely clothed with minute, curled, suberect setæ. Rostrum very stout, arcuate, as long as the prothorax, rugulously punctate, carinate, and opaque to near the tip, the apex shining. Eyes reduced to a few facets. Prothorax barely as long as broad, the posterior portion widened forwards to the rounded anterior angles and then abruptly narrowed to the short tubulate anterior portion; densely, coarsely punctate. Elytra short-oval, at the middle considerably wider than the prothorax; with rows of closely placed, coarse, transverse punctures separated by very narrow, shining, raised interstices. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate. Anterior coxæ moderately distant. Third tarsal joint small, feebly excavate above.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm. (♂).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette.

Two specimens, from near Mont Pot-à-eau, ca. 1500 feet, VIII. 1908; one is recorded as from a fallen "Bois Rouge" tree (*Wormia ferruginea*). Much smaller than *C. spheropterus*, the prothorax more rounded at the sides and with the punctures on the disc separate one from another, the elytra without tubercles and rounded at the sides from the truncated base.

24. *Cycloterinus cæcus*, n. sp.

Oblong, convex, opaque; reddish-brown, the rostrum and legs ferruginous; clothed with minute, semierect, curled, ochreous setæ, the setæ on the elytra condensed into a compact line down the alternate interstices. Rostrum very stout, arcuate, nearly as long as the prothorax, separated from the head by a deep transverse groove, minutely punctate, rugulose and opaque towards the base, the long parallel-sided apical portion shining, and wider than the rest. Eyes wanting. Prothorax elongate, subcylindrical, the posterior portion subquadrate, as long as broad, and rounded at the sides anteriorly, the narrower tubulate anterior portion extending forwards over the head; densely punctate, the punctures longitudinally confluent. Elytra oval, at the middle considerably wider than the prothorax; seriatofoveolate, the alternate interstices costate, the others convex. Beneath very coarsely punctate. Prosternum long, arcuate-emarginate in front. Anterior coxæ very narrowly separated. Third tarsal joint small, feebly excavate above.

Length 2 mm. (♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

One specimen, found in the high forest of Morne Blanc or Pilot, in November, 1908. The elongate, strongly cucullate prothorax gives this insect a very different appearance from the forms described by Kolbe; nevertheless, it can quite well be placed in *Cycloterinus* for the present, some of the additional species now known being almost intermediate. The antennæ are wanting in the type.

Group **Phœnicobatina**, n.

This group includes three genera agreeing in the following characters:—Tarsi with joints 2 and 3 short, very broadly and equally dilated in the two sexes, the claws minute or wanting; rostrum free, deflexed, short and broad, or longer and dissimilarly formed, in the two sexes; prothorax more or less cucullate in front; ventral segments 1 and 2 long and connate, 3 and 4 very short, the sutures straight; prosternum unimpressed; anterior coxae more or less separated; wings fully developed or wanting; body oblong or elongate, squamose or setose, rarely subglabrous above.

The numerous species obtained by Mr Scott, some of which seem to be very abundant, appear to be absolutely confined to the endemic forests of the Seychelles: and as they cannot be referred to any of the "tribes" of Lacordaire, a new group is required for their reception. The peculiar tarsal structure of both sexes of these insects doubtless enables them to cling tightly to the leaves of the endemic palms, &c., on which many of them were observed in profusion. In steep places, where it was possible to look on to the tops of palms (*Stevensonia*, &c.) growing below, certain species (e.g. *Phœnicobates vittatus*) were seen in large numbers sitting exposed to the light on top of the palm leaves; they presented a characteristic appearance as little dark linear objects resting lengthwise in the crinkles of the leaves*. Various forms were continually beaten from palms, both from the living and dead leaves: some small kinds appear to have been beaten principally, if not entirely, from still hanging or fallen dead leaves. Whether any were beaten from dicotyledonous plants or not, is uncertain. Several were found in the heads of felled *Verschaffeltia splendida* (palms) in Silhouette. On a number of occasions certain species were found sitting on the leaves of the endemic *Pandani* and of a low-growing monocotyledonous plant (*Curculigo seychellensis*). Moreover, when endemic palms and *Pandani* were cut down to investigate the leaf-base fauna, one or more forms of this group were often found down between the leaf-bases: thus, in the case of four species of *Phœnicobates*, specimens are recorded as having been taken from between leaf-bases of *Pandanus*, while in the case of two others specimens were found in a similar situation in the palm *Stevensonia*. It may therefore fairly be assumed that they feed on the palms and screw-pines.

The group "Phœnicobatina" may be placed near the "Erirrhina" (Erirhinides) of Lacordaire. The Family Proterrhinidæ of the Hawaiian Islands affords a somewhat analogous instance of an isolated insular group of Coleoptera, all the species of which (136) are endemic.

The genera may be tabulated thus:

Rostrum longer, dissimilarly formed in the two sexes, always smoother and more slender in ♀; wings present or wanting *Phœnicobates*.

Rostrum short and broad, similarly formed in the two sexes; wings wanting.

Tibiæ hooked at the apex; elytra oval; rostrum widened outwards ... *Phœnicobatopsis*.

Tibiæ unarmed at the apex; elytra oblong; rostrum not widened outwards ... *Phœnicogenus*.

* See general account of collecting in Vol. xiv. of these Transactions, 1910, p. 25.

PHœNICOBATES*, n. gen.

Rostrum nearly or quite as long as the prothorax, deflexed, dissimilar in the two sexes, slender, cylindrical, and comparatively smooth in ♀, rugose, stouter, and often gibbous above or angulate beneath (as seen in profile), and with the lower apical portion shovel-shaped in the more typical forms in ♂, the scrobes obliquely descending to beneath the eyes; mandibles short, without scar, when closed just visible beyond the tip of the rostrum; antennæ in ♂ usually inserted nearer the tip of the rostrum than in ♀, slender, the scape abruptly clavate at the apex, the funiculus seven-jointed, joint 1 stout and obconic, the club acuminate-ovate, annulate, pubescent; eyes moderately large, separated by less than the width of the rostrum, inserted in the anterior portion of the head immediately behind the base of the rostrum, the post-ocular portion of the head globose and punctate; prothorax long, more or less cucullate in front; scutellum minute or invisible; elytra oblong, covering the abdomen at the tip, regularly punctate-striate; prosternum unimpressed, arcuate-emarginate in front, the anterior coxae inserted at about the middle, narrowly or moderately separated (distant in *P. pandanicola*); mesothoracic epimera small, not ascending; metasternum variable in length, the episterna narrow; ventral segments 1 and 2 long, connate, 3 and 4 short, the sutures 2—4 straight and deep; femora toothed or unarmed, the anterior pair only strongly toothed in some of the species; tibiae armed with a short hook at the middle of the apical margin; tarsi (fig. 20 b) with joint 1 small, triangular, 2 and 3 short, very broadly and equally dilated, 3 emarginate for the reception of the slender or oval fourth joint, 2 and 3 and the apex of 1 densely spongy-pubescent beneath, the claws minute, divergent, sometimes wanting; body elongate, subcylindrical, or oblong, sometimes fusiform in ♂, more or less squamose or setose, rarely subglabrous above; wings fully developed or wanting.

Type, *P. vittatus*.

Twenty-five species are referred to this genus, many of them varying greatly in size. The larger typical forms resemble a small *Lixus*, others have the general facies of a *Mecinus* or *Smicronyx*. Four are without wings, and one of these species and two others want the tarsal claws. Two of the large forms have the anterior femora only strongly dentate; and one, which seems to be attached to *Pandanus*, has the anterior coxae widely separated.

a. Tarsal claws present, the claw-joint extending beyond the third.

a¹. Anterior coxae narrowly or moderately separated.

a². Wings fully developed.

a³. Anterior femora with a sharp tooth, the others unarmed: species large, elongate.

a⁴. Rostrum of ♂ flattened above, not dilated beneath; elytra usually vittate; anterior coxae narrowly separated ... *vittatus*.

* The name *Phœnicobius* has been used by Mörch in *Mollusca* (1852) and by Leconte in *Anthribid Coleoptera* (1876); but *Phœnicobates* is sufficiently different to be used for a genus of palm-frequenting Curculionidæ.

- b⁴.* Rostrum of ♂ abruptly bent and with lower apical portion shovel-shaped; elytra with two small patches of scales, and transversely tumid before the middle, in ♂; anterior coxae more widely separated ... *flexirostris*.
- b³.* All the femora with a more or less distinct tooth.
- c⁴.* Body long, cylindrical, ferruginous or brown above, usually infuscate or black along the sides; rostrum of ♂ stout, of ♀ slender.
- a⁵.* Vestiture short and wholly decumbent.
- a⁶.* Vestiture fine.
- a⁷.* Rostrum almost straight in both sexes *cylindricus*.
- b⁷.* Rostrum strongly curved in ♂ *parallelus*.
- b⁸.* Vestiture coarse; rostrum feebly curved in ♂ ... *nigrolimbatus*.
- b⁵.* Vestiture very long, erect, and setiform towards apex ... *albosetosus*.
- d⁴.* Body moderately elongate, black, vestiture coarse and decumbent; rostrum very stout in ♂, comparatively stout in ♀ ... *fortirostris*.
- e⁴.* Body less elongate, the elytra in part ferruginous, vestiture consisting of intermixed adpressed scales and erect setae; rostrum slender in both sexes.
- c⁵.* Prothorax moderately rounded at sides; elytra longer and less convex, the setae longer *duplovestitus*.
- d⁵.* Prothorax strongly rounded at sides; elytra shorter and more convex, the setae short *praslinensis*.
- c³.* All the femora unarmed; rostrum of ♂ stout, of ♀ slender.
- f⁴.* Prothorax feebly constricted anteriorly; body oblong or elongate, black: species small.
- e⁵.* Vestiture of upper surface decumbent, moderately coarse.
- c⁶.* Rostrum of ♂ (seen laterally) depressed above and arcuate beneath, that of ♀ opaque *depressirostris*.
- d⁶.* Rostrum of ♂ (seen laterally) tumid above and beneath, thus appearing strongly sinuate, that of ♀ shining *foveiventris*.
- e⁶.* Rostrum of ♂ gibbous above, that of ♀ opaque ... *curvipes*.
- f⁶.* Rostrum of ♂ flattened or feebly curved above, that of ♀ opaque.
- c⁷.* Eyes not prominent; elytra broader than prothorax *simplex*.
- d⁷.* Eyes rather prominent; elytra not wider than prothorax: species minute *tenuis*.
- f⁵.* Vestiture of upper surface wanting; body opaque above and beneath; elytra broad, convex *peropacus*.
- g⁴.* Prothorax strongly constricted anteriorly; body oblong, in great part ferruginous; vestiture very coarse, decumbent.
- g⁵.* Rostrum of ♂ gibbous above *gibbirostris*.
- h⁵.* Rostrum of ♂ not gibbous above, angularly dilated beneath.
- g⁶.* Prothorax and elytra fasciate *stricticollis*.
- h⁶.* Prothorax and elytra not fasciate *stevensoniae*.
- b².* Wings rudimentary or wanting: species small.

*d*³. All the femora, or at least the anterior pair, dentate: body in part ferruginous, oblong, more or less setose.

*h*⁴. Prothorax and elytra with erect setæ, the elytra not mucronate in ♀
... *hispidulus*.

*i*⁴. Elytra with erect setæ towards apex only, usually mucronate in ♀
... *cuspidatus*.

*e*³. Femora unarmed: body black, convex, shining, vestiture wholly decumbent
... *lodoiceæ*.

*b*¹. Anterior coxæ widely separated; wings fully developed; body elongate, cylindrical, wholly or in part ferruginous: vestiture very fine, decumbent; rostrum slender in both sexes; all the femora feebly dentate... *pandanicola*.

b. Tarsal claws wanting, the claw-joint not, or very slightly, extending beyond the third joint; anterior coxæ narrowly separated; femora unarmed; body oblong, black, almost bare above; rostrum stouter in ♂ than in ♀: species small.

*c*¹. Wings fully developed; elytra subcylindrical.

*c*². Rostrum of ♀ abruptly bent and moderately slender *alatus*.

*d*². Rostrum of ♀ arcuate and extremely slender *rufitarsi*.

*d*¹. Wings wanting; elytra widened posteriorly *sebertensis*.

25. *Phenicobates vittatus*, n. sp. (Pl. 23, figs. 20, 20 *a*, ♂; 20 *b*, anterior tarsus.)

Very elongate, narrow, subfusiform, feebly shining; black, the antennæ (the club excepted), the anterior half of the prothorax, a broad stripe running down the disc of each elytron, the tibiæ, the tarsi in part, and sometimes the intermediate and posterior femora also, ferruginous, the prothorax and elytra occasionally entirely black, the elytral vittæ in immature examples ochreous; sparsely clothed with minute, adpressed, hair-like, cinereous scales. Rostrum opaque in both sexes, shorter than the prothorax; (♂) moderately broad, flattened, somewhat depressed, rugulously punctate, and squamose above, the shovel-shaped lower apical portion not wider than the upper portion, feebly carinate above, and with a sharp polished medium ridge beneath; (♀) straight, slender, finely striate-punctate, and almost bare. Head rugulously punctate, squamose around the eyes. Prothorax much longer than broad, narrowed and slightly constricted in front, feebly bisinuate at the base; densely, coarsely punctate, carinate down the middle anteriorly in ♀, strongly cucullate in front in ♂. Elytra very elongate, a little wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from the base in ♂, subparallel in their anterior half in ♀, conjointly rounded at the apex; with rows of closely-packed coarse punctures, the interstices narrow and rugulose. Beneath coarsely, densely, the ventral segments 2—5 more finely and sparsely, punctate, 5 transversely depressed at apex in ♂. Anterior coxæ narrowly separated. Anterior femora armed with a sharp tooth.

Length (exclud. head) $2\frac{1}{5}$ — $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette.

Mahé, found in abundance; high forest of Morne Blanc and Pilot, X.—XI. 1908; high forest between Trois Frères and Morne Seychellois, XII. 1908; forests above Cascade

Estate, up to 2000 feet; Mare aux Cochons district, 1000—2000 feet, I.—II. 1909; Morne Seychellois, II. 1909. Silhouette: only two or three specimens were found, VIII.—IX. 1908.

A large, elongate form, superficially resembling a small *Lixus*, with the anterior femora strongly dentate, the elytra usually vittate. Both this species and the next vary greatly in size.

26. *Phænicobates flexirostris*, n. sp. (Pl. 23, figs. 21, 21 α , ♂; 22, ♀.)

Elongate, subfusiform (♂), subcylindrical (♀), opaque, the elytra and under surface feebly shining; varying in colour from nigro-piceous with the front of the prothorax, a broad dorsal stripe on each elytron, and the last three ventral segments ferruginous to almost entirely black (the tarsi and antennæ excepted) or ferruginous, the antennæ (the club excepted) always of that colour, the legs usually obscure ferruginous, with the anterior femora more or less infuscate; sparsely clothed with rather coarse, adpressed, setiform, cinereous or ochreous scales, which are condensed into four faint lines on the prothorax and a line down each elytral interstice, the scales on the third interstice clustered into an oblong spot at the base and another at about the basal fourth in ♂. Rostrum opaque in both sexes, shorter than the prothorax; (♂) broad, abruptly bent downwards at the middle, rugosely punctate and squamose above, the shovel-shaped, horizontal, lower apical portion dilated posteriorly, extending outwards beyond the upper portion, and with a polished lanciform median ridge beneath; (♀) straight, slender, sparsely, finely striate-punctate, and almost bare. Head rugosely punctate, squamose. Prothorax longer than broad, feebly constricted near the apex, rounded at the sides anteriorly; densely, rugosely punctate, carinate down the middle anteriorly in ♀. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, narrowing from the base in ♂, subparallel in their anterior half in ♀, transversely depressed on the disc at the middle and below the base, the intervening space appearing tumid in ♂; coarsely, closely punctate-striate, the interstices narrow and transversely rugose. Beneath coarsely, densely, the ventral segments 2—5 more finely and sparsely, punctate, the first segment hollowed down the middle, and the fifth transversely depressed at the apex, in ♂. Anterior coxae well separated. Anterior femora armed with a sharp oblique tooth.

Length 2—4 mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette.

Found in large numbers in both islands: in Mahé, in much the same localities as the preceding species; in Silhouette, both near Mont Pot-à-eau and the Mare aux Cochons. The abruptly bent, more strongly spatulate rostrum of the male, the coarser vestiture, which is condensed into two short streaks or spots on the third elytral interstice in the same sex, and the more oblique femoral tooth, distinguish this species in all its varieties from *P. vittatus*. Viewed in profile, the elytra of the male are transversely tumid before the middle and have at this place a condensed patch of scales on the third interstice, which is almost or quite wanting in the female. Small feebly-developed males have the rostrum less abruptly bent downwards and less dilated.

27. *Phænicobates cylindricus*, n. sp.

Elongate, subcylindrical, opaque; ferruginous, the flanks of the prothorax, the sides

of the elytra broadly, the base of the femora, the under surface in great part, and the antennal club, black or piceous, the femora sometimes wholly ferruginous; sparsely clothed with short, fine, decumbent, setiform, whitish scales, those on the elytra uniserially arranged down each interstice. Rostrum (δ) opaque, moderately stout, almost straight, much shorter than the prothorax, rugulously punctate, squamose; (φ) slender, shining, finely striate. Prothorax about as long as broad, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted towards the apex; densely, finely, rugulously punctate. Elytra elongate, scarcely wider than the prothorax, subcylindrical in both sexes; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose, narrow, and somewhat convex; the apices in φ armed with a small dentiform prominence. Beneath shining, closely, moderately coarsely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 broadly depressed down the middle, and 5 transversely depressed near apex, in δ . Legs stout; femora each armed with a short, sharp tooth.

Length (exclud. head) $2\frac{3}{4}$ —3 mm. ($\delta\varphi$).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette.

Mahé: high forest of Morne Blanc and Pilot, X.—XI. 1908; forest between Trois Frères and Morne Seychellois, 1500—2000 feet, XII. 1908; Cascade Estate and forest above; Mare aux Cochons district, 1000—2000 feet, I.—II. 1909. Silhouette, near Mont Pot-à-eau, ca. 1500 feet, VIII. 1908.

Eleven specimens, varying very little in size. Distinguishable by its ferruginous general coloration, with the sides of the prothorax and elytra black, the somewhat robust build, the parallel-sided elytra, the fine vestiture, the uniformly unidentate femora, the straighter non-spatulate rostrum of the male, and the shining, striate rostrum and mucronate apices of the elytra of the female. The rostrum of the male is formed as in the same sex of *P. albosetosus*.

28. *Phænicobates parallelus*, n. sp.

Elongate, cylindrical, somewhat depressed, opaque; ferruginous or brown, the flanks of the prothorax and elytra, the head, rostrum, antennal club, femora, and under surface in part, usually infuscate or black; sparsely clothed with minute, adpressed, hair-like, cinereous or flavo-cinereous scales, those on the elytra uniserially arranged down each interstice. Rostrum (δ) stout, comparatively short, abruptly curved from near the base, opaque, squamułose, and rugulously punctate to the tip, and with the basal portion somewhat gibbous (as seen in profile); (φ) slender, cylindrical, almost straight, nearly as long as the prothorax, shining, finely striate-punctate; the antennæ inserted near the tip in δ , and at about the middle in φ . Prothorax about as long as broad, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted anteriorly, densely, finely, rugulously punctate. Elytra elongate, cylindrical, scarcely wider than the prothorax; closely punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose. Beneath shining, moderately coarsely, closely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 hollowed down the middle in δ . Femora each with a small tooth. Tarsal joints 2 and 3 very broad.

Length (exclud. head) $1\frac{3}{4}$ — $2\frac{1}{5}$ mm. ($\delta\varphi$).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

The special localities for *P. parallelus* are, the high forest of Morne Blanc and Pilot, the Mare aux Cochons district, and the forest above Cascade Estate.

Five males and one female, varying greatly in size and colour, one large unicolorous male having much stouter limbs than the smaller examples of the same sex. This insect has the vestiture of the upper surface very fine and wholly decumbent, as in *P. cylindricus*, from which it may be separated by its smaller size and narrower form, the less constricted prothorax, the stouter, abruptly curved rostrum of the male, and the non-mucronate apices of the elytra of the female.

29. *Phænicobates nigrolimbatus*, n. sp.

Elongate, narrow, subcylindrical, feebly shining; ferruginous or obscure ferruginous, the antennal club, the sides of the prothorax and elytra, and the under surface in part, infuscate or black; sparsely clothed with short, curled, decumbent, rather coarse, whitish, setiform scales, those on the elytra uniseriately arranged down each interstice. Rostrum (♂) much shorter than the prothorax, feebly curved, almost parallel-sided, moderately stout, rugulose punctate, squamose; (♀) longer and more slender, cylindrical, shining, finely striate. Prothorax a little longer than broad, somewhat rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted anteriorly, densely, finely punctate. Elytra elongate, subcylindrical, scarcely wider than the prothorax; rather finely punctate-striate, the interstices narrow and rugulose. Beneath shining; closely, moderately coarsely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 broadly depressed down the middle in ♂. Femora each with an indication of an excessively minute tooth.

Length (exclud. head) $2\frac{1}{10}$ — $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette, Praslin.

A long series: found in Silhouette on a number of occasions in the forest near Mont Pot-à-eau and above Mare aux Cochons: in Mahé, in the high forest of Morne Blanc, and in the Mare aux Cochons district, 1000—2000 feet: in Praslin, in the Coco-de-mer forest, Vallée de Mai, Côtes d'Or Estate. Narrower and less robust than *P. cylindricus*; the vestiture coarser; the prothorax less constricted anteriorly; the elytra more finely punctate-striate, the apices unarmed in the female; the femoral tooth almost obliterated the rostrum feebly curved in the male.

30. *Phænicobates albosetosus*, n. sp.

Elongate, subcylindrical, feebly shining; ferruginous, the elytra brown, the sides of the latter, the prothorax, femora, and under surface more or less suffused with black, the dark border to the elytra angularly extending inwards at a little before the middle and the markings on the prothorax sometimes reduced to three longitudinal streaks; sparsely clothed with short, coarse, decumbent, whitish or pale yellow, decumbent, setiform scales, those on the elytra uniseriately arranged down each interstice and abruptly becoming long, erect, and clubbed on the apical declivity. Rostrum (♂) much shorter than the prothorax, almost straight, rather slender, slightly widened apically, rugulose punctate and squamose; (♀) slender and longer, shining, finely striate. Prothorax longer than broad, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted in

front, densely, finely, rugulously punctate. Elytra elongate, very little wider than the prothorax, rather finely punctate-striate, the interstices rugulously punctured; the apices not or feebly mucronate in ♀. Beneath shining, closely, moderately coarsely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 broadly depressed down the middle in ♂. Femora each with a small tooth.

Length (exclud. head) $2\frac{2}{5}$ — $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette.

Found in Mahé in the high forest of Morne Blanc and Pilot, in the forest above Cascade Estate, and in the Mare aux Cochons district: and in Silhouette, in the forest above Mare aux Cochons up to the highest parts. Five males and four females, one of the latter having the elytra rather sharply mucronate at the apex. This is a form of *P. nigrolimbatus*, with long, erect, whitish, clubbed setæ on the apical declivity, and the black border of the elytra angularly extending inwards before the middle. In one of the Mahé females the elytra are mucronate at the apex, at some distance from the sutural angle; it may belong to a different species.

31. *Phænicobates fortirostris*, n. sp.

Elongate, somewhat convex, opaque, the elytra shining; nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ (the club excepted) and tarsi ferruginous; sparsely clothed with coarse, whitish, adpressed, setiform scales, those on the elytra uniseriately arranged down each interstice. Rostrum shorter than the prothorax, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle in both sexes, the apical portion slightly widened, parallel-sided in ♀, appearing somewhat thickened; (♂) stout, rugulously punctate to the tip, and squamose; (♀) more slender, cylindrical, bare, and faintly punctate. Prothorax a little longer than broad, rounded at the sides, narrowed anteriorly, and constricted just before the apex; densely, finely, rugulously punctate. Elytra moderately long, very little wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal half; closely punctate-striate, the interstices rugose. Beneath shining, closely punctate in ♀, the ventral segments and the middle of the metasternum sparsely punctured in ♂, the first segment, at most, faintly hollowed down the centre, and the fifth transversely depressed below the base, in this sex. Femora each with a small tooth. Tarsal joints 2 and 3 moderately dilated.

Length (exclud. head) 2— $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

A long series, varying a good deal in size, males predominating: they were found in the high forests of Morne Blanc and Pilot, of Trois Frères and Morne Seychellois, and of the Mare aux Cochons district, up to ca. 2000 feet. This insect has the facies of a small, narrow, elongate Barid. The vestiture is coarse, setiform, whitish, and entirely decumbent. Large males have the first two ventral segments somewhat swollen and the median groove wanting, and the rostrum very stout. The females have a relatively thicker rostrum than the same sex of the allied forms.

32. *Phænicobates duplovestitus*, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, subopaque; ferruginous, the head and prothorax, the base of

the rostrum, the sides of the elytra, the femora, tibiae, and under surface more or less suffused with piceous or black; clothed with small, scattered, narrow, white scales intermixed with numerous erect, blunt, pallid setæ, the setæ on the elytra uniserially arranged down each interstice and becoming much longer towards the apex, the legs also albosetose. Rostrum subcylindrical, rather slender, much shorter than the prothorax, rugulose and dull in its basal half in ♂, striate-punctate and shining from the base in ♀, the antennæ inserted at about the middle in both sexes. Prothorax as long as broad, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted anteriorly; densely, finely, rugulately punctate. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, moderately long, parallel at the base, gradually widened to about the middle, conjointly rounded at the apex in both sexes, the humeri subrectangular; finely punctate-striate, the interstices rather broad and rugose. Beneath shining, coarsely, closely punctate; ventral segment 1 broadly depressed down the middle in ♂. Femora each with a small sharp tooth.

Length (exclud. head) $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette, Mahé.

Found in abundance: in Mahé, in the forests of Morne Blanc and Pilot (one specimen being recorded as found between leaf-bases of a growing *Pandanus*), in the country above Port Glaud, ca. 1000 feet, in the forests above Cascade Estate, and in the Mare aux Cochons district; in Silhouette, both near Mont Pot-à-eau and in the forests above Mare aux Cochons. A small form, clothed above with intermixed adpressed white scales and erect setæ, the latter becoming longer towards the apex. The wings, which are extended in one of the smaller examples, are considerably longer than the body (rostrum included), measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. in expanse.

33. *Phaenicobates praslinensis*, n. sp.

Oblong, convex, subopaque; piceous, the antennæ, rostrum, anterior portion of prothorax, tarsi, and apex of abdomen ferruginous, the elytra reddish-brown, sometimes darker along the sides; sparsely clothed with small whitish scales intermixed with short, fine, suberect setæ, the legs also setose. Rostrum slender, polished, shining, shorter than the prothorax, slightly widened at the tip, finely striate-punctate, the antennæ inserted behind the middle. Prothorax about as long as broad, strongly rounded at the sides, narrowed anteriorly, very densely, finely, rugulately punctate. Elytra comparatively short, a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base, obliquely narrowed posteriorly; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices narrow and rugose. Beneath shining, coarsely, closely punctate. Femora each with a small sharp tooth. Wings fully developed.

Length (exclud. head) $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{4}{5}$ mm. (♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Praslin.

Seven specimens, apparently all females. This species agrees with *P. duplovestitus* in having the upper surface clothed with intermixed scales and setæ, but the setæ in the Praslin insect are short throughout. It also differs from the above-mentioned form in

having the rostrum (♀) more slender, the prothorax more rounded at the sides, the elytra relatively shorter, more convex, and more coarsely punctate-striate. The examples described were found in the Coco-de-mer forest, in the Vallée de Mai, on the Côtes d'Or Estate, on Nov. 28th and 29th, 1908. The insect may be attached to *Lodoicea*, the Coco-de-mer palm.

34. *Phænicobates depressirostris*, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, rather convex, somewhat shining; black, the antennæ (the club excepted) and tarsi ferruginous; sparsely clothed with coarse, scattered, adpressed, setiform, white scales, those on the elytra uniseriately arranged down each interstice. Rostrum (♂) stout, about as long as the prothorax, depressed towards the middle, sinuate and strongly arcuate beneath (as seen in profile), and rugosely punctate to the tip; (♀) slender, cylindrical, nearly straight, opaque, closely striate-punctate, shining at the tip; antennæ inserted near the apex in ♂, and at about the apical third in ♀. Prothorax as long as broad, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted anteriorly; densely punctate, sometimes with an indication of an abbreviated smooth median line. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; closely, rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose. Beneath shining, very sparsely punctate; ventral segment 1 slightly hollowed down the middle, and 5 with a transverse depression, in ♂. Femora unarmed, the anterior pair much thickened in ♂. Tarsal joints 2 and 3 moderately dilated.

Length (exclud. head) $1\frac{4}{5}$ —2 mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

Twenty specimens, including a pair mounted on the same piece of card, all from the Cascade Estate, from an altitude of about 1000 feet. In this insect the rostrum of the male is depressed at about the middle, and strongly arcuate and sinuate beneath (as seen in profile), much as in the same sex of the very different *P. flexirostris*. The females are separable from those of *P. curvipes* by the less curved tibiæ, the slightly longer rostrum, the smoother ventral surface and the coarser vestiture, which shows no sign of condensation into a definite line on the second elytral interstice towards the apex.

35. *Phænicobates foveiventris*, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, subopaque; black or piceous, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous; sparsely clothed with small, white, adpressed, setiform scales, those on the elytra uniseriately arranged down each interstice. Rostrum (♂) about as long as the prothorax, very stout, sinuate, strongly tumid near the base above and with the lower apical portion dilated into a shovel-shaped process (appearing broad and strongly sinuate when viewed in profile), rugosely punctate and squamose to the tip; (♀) slender, cylindrical, almost straight, shining throughout, at most feebly striate-punctate. Prothorax slightly longer than broad, somewhat rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted anteriorly in ♂, less distinctly so in ♀; densely punctate. Elytra moderately long, subparallel in their basal half in both sexes, very little wider than the prothorax in ♂, and of about the same width in ♀; closely punctate-striate, the interstices very narrow and rugulose. Beneath shining,

rather coarsely punctate; ventral segment 1 broadly excavate down the middle, and 5 with a deep rounded fovea at the apex, in ♂. Femora unarmed; anterior pair of ♂ very stout (appearing strongly arcuate, or even gibbous, in front, when the insect is viewed in profile, with the legs unextended). Tarsal joints 2 and 3 moderately widened.

Length (exclud. head) $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette.

Found in Mahé in the high forest of Morne Blanc and Pilot, the country above Port Glaud ca. 1000 feet, the forests above Cascade Estate, and the Mare aux Cochons district: also one specimen from the Silhouette Mare aux Cochons. Eleven specimens, nine of which are males, showing various degrees of development of the rostrum. The two females referred to this species (one of which is mounted on the same card with a typical male) may be known from the corresponding sex of all the nearly allied forms by the shining smoother rostrum, the latter being almost impunctate in one example.

36. *Phænicobates curvipes*, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, robust, dull; black, the antennæ (the club excepted) and tarsi, and sometimes the tip of the rostrum (♀) and the anterior margin of the prothorax also, ferruginous or rufo-testaceous; sparsely clothed with rather coarse, adpressed, setiform, white scales, those on the elytra arranged in an irregular line down each interstice, usually becoming closer and regularly placed on the second towards the apex. Rostrum (♂) stout, a little shorter than the prothorax, curved, more or less tumid above behind the middle (so as to appear constricted at the base), rugosely punctate and squamose to the tip; (♀) slender, cylindrical, almost straight, bare, closely striate and opaque, shining at the tip only; the antennæ inserted near the apex in ♂, and considerably beyond the middle in ♀. Eyes depressed. Prothorax slightly longer than broad, feebly rounded at the sides, constricted towards the apex, more narrowed anteriorly in ♂ than in ♀; densely punctate. Elytra moderately long, wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowed from the base in ♂, subparallel in their basal half in ♀; closely, rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose. Beneath shining, rather sparsely punctate; first two ventral segments broadly depressed down the middle in ♂. Legs short, stout; femora unarmed, the anterior pair greatly thickened; anterior and intermediate tibiæ strongly bowed at the base in both sexes, and arcuately dilated externally; tarsal joints 2 and 3 very broadly dilated.

Length (exclud. head) $1\frac{1}{10}$ — $1\frac{9}{10}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette.

Mahé, found in the high forest of Morne Blanc and Pilot, the country above Port Glaud, the high forests above Cascade Estate, and the Mare aux Cochons district 1000—2000 feet; Silhouette, found in the forests above Mare aux Cochons.

A long series, varying greatly in size and in the development of the tumid upper portion of the rostrum in the male. Viewed in profile, the rostrum in this sex is also

slightly arcuate at the middle beneath, and narrower towards the base and apex. Small females can be separated from the extremely closely allied *P. tenuis* by their relatively broader elytra, less prominent eyes, and rather stouter anterior femora. Compared with *P. gibbirostris*, the legs and rostrum (δ) are shorter and stouter, the prothorax is much less constricted anteriorly, the scales on the upper surface are smaller, and the body is almost wholly black.

37. *Phænicobates simplex*, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, robust, dull (shining when denuded); black, the suture and anterior margin of the prothorax sometimes piceous or reddish, the antennæ (the club excepted) ferruginous, the tarsi piceous or obscure ferruginous; sparsely clothed with minute, adpressed, cinereous or whitish setiform scales, those on the elytra uniseriately arranged down each interstice. Rostrum (δ) stout, shorter than the prothorax, flattened above and slightly arcuate beneath (as seen in profile), rugose and squamose; (φ) slender, cylindrical, opaque, closely striate-punctate. Eyes not prominent. Prothorax slightly longer than broad, subcylindrical, feebly constricted and a little narrowed anteriorly; closely, coarsely punctate, sometimes with a short smooth median line on the disc. Elytra moderately long, convex, a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel at the base in both sexes; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose. Ventral segments 1 and 2 broadly, shallowly depressed down the middle in δ . Legs stout; femora unarmed; anterior and intermediate tibiæ arcuate externally; tarsal joints 2 and 3 moderately dilated.

Length (exclud. head) $1\frac{1}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ($\delta\varphi$).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette.

Found in Mahé in the forests above Cascade Estate, the country above Port Glaud, and the Mare aux Cochons district, at 1000—2000 feet: in Silhouette, at the Mare aux Cochons and in the forest above. Nine specimens, all males but two. This insect is very closely related to *P. curvipes*, from which it differs in having the rostrum of the male flattened and not in the least tumid above, the elytra subparallel at the base in both sexes, and the anterior tibiae less curved. The non-sinuate, shorter rostrum of the male separates the present species from *P. depressirostris*. The tarsi are usually infuscate. Abraded examples are shining and coarsely punctate above.

38. *Phænicobates tenuis*, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, narrow, somewhat convex, opaque (shining when denuded of the vestiture); black or piceous, the antennæ, tip of the rostrum, and tarsi ferruginous, the tarsi often infuscate; thickly set with cinereous or whitish, rather coarse, adpressed, setiform scales, those on the elytra uniseriately arranged down each interstice. Rostrum (δ) stout, shorter than the prothorax, feebly curved above (as seen in profile), rugosely punctate and squamose to the tip; (φ) slender, cylindrical, almost straight, opaque, closely striate-punctate; the antennæ inserted near the tip in δ , and considerably beyond the middle in φ . Eyes rather prominent. Prothorax longer than broad, feebly constricted and narrowed anteriorly; closely punctate. Elytra long, not or very little

wider than the prothorax, parallel in their basal half in ♀, and very gradually narrowing from about the basal third in ♂; closely punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose. Beneath rather sparsely punctate; first ventral segment shallowly depressed down the middle in ♂. Femora unarmed. Anterior tibiæ arcuate on their outer edge. Tarsal joints 2 and 3 moderately dilated.

Length (exclud. head) $1\frac{1}{8}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette, Praslin.

Mahé: high forest of Morne Blanc and Pilot, country above Port Glaud, forests above Cascade Estate (including the stunted forest on the summit of Mount Sebert, ca. 2000 feet), high forest behind Trois Frères, and the Mare aux Cochons district. Silhouette: found both near Mont Pot-à-eau, ca. 1500 feet, and at the Mare aux Cochons and in the forests above. Praslin: one specimen from the Coco-de-mer forest in the Vallée de Mai, Côtes d'Or Estate. This is evidently a common insect in the islands. A minute, narrow form, thickly set with small whitish setiform scales, the femora unarmed, the rostrum of the male simply curved above (as seen in profile), the eyes more prominent than in the allied forms, the elytra not or very little wider than the prothorax in either sex. When fresh the entire insect is covered with an exudation which almost hides the sculpture, and makes the surface appear opaque. The tarsi are often infuscate. In one male the fifth ventral segment has an oblong shining prominence, no doubt accidental, as it is not exactly in the centre. The female, as usual, has the elytra more parallel-sided than the male.

39. *Phaenicobates peropacus*, n. sp.

Comparatively short, convex, opaque, and alutaceous above and beneath; black or piceous, the antennæ (the club excepted) and tarsi, and sometimes the rostrum, the anterior margin of the prothorax, and tibiæ also, ferruginous; the prothorax and elytra almost glabrous, the head, rostrum (♂), and legs clothed with small, adpressed, white, setiform scales. Rostrum (♂) stout, considerably shorter than the prothorax, thickened towards the base beneath (appearing arcuately dilated inferiorly when viewed in profile), rugulose punctate; (♀) subcylindrical, more slender, and striate-punctate; the antennæ inserted far beyond the middle in both sexes, at near the tip in ♂. Prothorax about as long as broad, narrowed and feebly constricted anteriorly; densely, finely punctate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, comparatively short, somewhat rounded at the sides, subparallel at the base, the humeri obtuse; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices densely alutaceous. Beneath densely alutaceous, the metasternum and first ventral segment with a few widely scattered fine punctures. Legs short, stout, the femora unarmed, the second and third tarsal joints moderately dilated.

Length (exclud. head) $1\frac{2}{5}$ — $1\frac{3}{5}$ mm. (♀♂).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette, Mahé.

Mahé, found in the high forest of Morne Blanc and Pilot, the high forest between Trois Frères and Morne Seychellois, 1500—2000 feet, the forests above Cascade Estate, and the Mare aux Cochons district. Silhouette, from the forest near Mont Pot-à-eau (ca. 1500 feet) and above Mare aux Cochons (over 1000 feet).

Thirty-eight specimens. A small, convex, black or piceous form, almost glabrous and opaque above, and comparatively smooth, opaque, and densely alutaceous beneath, the femora unarmed, the tarsal joints 2 and 3 moderately dilated. The first ventral segment is almost unimpressed in the male.

40. *Phænicobates gibbirostris*, n. sp. (Pl. 23, figs. 23, 23a, ♂.)

Moderately elongate, opaque; ferruginous, rarely piceous with the antennæ (the club excepted) and tarsi ferruginous; clothed with irregularly distributed, coarse, curled, decumbent, yellowish, setiform scales. Rostrum (♂) stout, curved, shorter than the prothorax, gibbous and inflated towards the base above, rugosely punctate and squamose to the tip; (♀) straight, slender, flattened-cylindrical, closely striate-punctate. Prothorax as long as broad, strongly constricted beyond the middle, rounded at the sides, the basal portion in fully developed males as wide as the elytra, much narrower in smaller males and in ♀, the anterior portion somewhat tubulate; densely, finely punctate. Elytra moderately long, subparallel at the base; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices narrow and rugulose. Beneath alutaceous, sparsely punctate; first ventral segment obsoletely foveate at the apex in ♂. Femora unarmed. Tarsal joints 2 and 3 moderately dilated.

Length (exclud. head) $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{8}$ mm. (♀♂).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette, Mahé.

Found in abundance in the same localities as the preceding species, the specimens as usual varying much in size, the males, however, always having the rostrum conspicuously inflated and gibbous above, instead of being angularly dilated beneath as in the same sex of *P. stevensonae* and *P. stricticollis*. The coarse elytral vestiture is irregularly distributed in the present species, showing very little tendency to a linear arrangement, and there is no trace of bare transverse fasciæ.

41. *Phænicobates stricticollis*, n. sp. (Pl. 23, figs. 24, 24a, ♂.)

Moderately elongate, narrow, opaque; ferruginous or obscure ferruginous, the antennal club infuscate, the base of the prothorax and a common transverse subapical fascia on the elytra—sometimes extending forwards along the sides or reduced to a marginal spot on each elytron—black; somewhat thickly clothed with coarse, curled, decumbent, setiform, yellowish scales, which are condensed into a small patch between the eyes, an interrupted transverse median fascia on the prothorax, and a common basal, median, and apical fascia on the elytra (leaving two almost bare transverse spaces on the disc). Rostrum (♂) moderately stout, flattened above, angularly dilated beneath, squamose and rugosely punctate to the tip; (♀) more slender, flattened-cylindrical, bare, closely striate-punctate. Prothorax as long as broad, strongly constricted beyond the middle, the apical portion much narrower than the basal portion; densely, finely, rugulose punctate, and with an indication of a smooth raised median line in ♀. Elytra moderately long, closely, rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices very narrow and rugulose. First ventral segment slightly depressed in the middle at the apex in ♂. Femora unarmed.

Length (exclud. head) $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 mm. (♂♂).

Loc. Seychelles : Silhouette, Mahé, Praslin.

Nine specimens. Mahé, from the Mare aux Cochons district (1000—2000 feet), and from between leaf-bases of a growing *Stevensonia*-palm near Morne Blanc. Silhouette, from the forest above Mare aux Cochons, including some specimens taken from between leaf-bases of a growing *Stevensonia* at 2000 feet. Praslin, from the Coco-de-mer forest in the Vallée de Mai. In this insect the coarse elytral vestiture, which is dense at the base and sublinearly arranged, is interrupted by two more or less distinct bare transverse fasciæ, the ground-colour of the subapical fascia being usually black. The curled setæ on the prothorax are shorter than in *P. stevensoniae*, and do not extend over the head as in that insect. The coarse, curled scales on the legs give a dilated appearance to the tibiæ. The females have an indication of a smooth median ridge on the prothorax.

42. *Phenicobates stevensoniae*, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, subopaque; piceous or reddish brown, the antennæ and tarsi, and sometimes the femora and tibiæ also, ferruginous or obscure ferruginous, the elytra sometimes with an oblong black patch at the sides; clothed, the legs included, with scattered, coarse, curled, setiform, decumbent, yellowish scales (those on the elytra elongate-oval in shape), which are condensed into a small patch between the eyes, an apical and a median fascia on the prothorax (the curled scales of the apical fascia projecting forwards over the head), and several interrupted lines on the elytra. Rostrum (♂) a little shorter than the prothorax, moderately stout, flattened above and angularly dilated beneath, squamose and rugosely punctate to the tip; (♀) longer and more slender, flattened-cylindrical, bare, closely striate-punctate; the antennæ inserted towards the tip in ♂, and at about the middle in ♀. Prothorax strongly constricted beyond the middle, the basal portion in fully-developed males arcuately dilated and wider than the elytra, narrower in smaller males and in ♀; densely, finely punctate, the disc sometimes with an indication of a smooth median line. Elytra moderately long, very gradually narrowing from near the base in ♂, subparallel in their basal half in ♀; rather coarsely, closely punctate-striate, the interstices very narrow and rugulose. Beneath closely, moderately coarsely punctate, smoother in ♀; ventral segment 1 with a deep, transverse, foveiform depression at the apex in ♂ and a smaller fovea in ♀. Legs rather stout, coarsely setose; femora unarmed; tarsal joints 2 and 3 moderately broad.

Length (exclud. head) $1\frac{1}{4}$ — $2\frac{2}{5}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles : Silhouette, Mahé.

Silhouette : from near Mont Pot-à-eau, ca. 1500 feet; from the forests above Mare aux Cochons, including some specimens from decayed heads of felled *Verschaffeltia*-palms just above the plateau, and some taken from between leaf-bases of a growing *Stevensonia* at about 2000 feet. Mahé : from the high forests of Morne Blanc and Pilot, from the forests above Cascade Estate (including some specimens taken from between leaf-bases of a growing *Stevensonia* at about 1000 feet), and from the Mare aux Cochons district.

Thirty-five examples, varying greatly in size and in the development of the prothorax

in the male, one specimen of this sex having the basal portion arcuately dilated and wider than the elytra. Amongst the species with a strongly constricted prothorax and unarmed femora *P. stevensoniæ* may be known by the very coarse vestiture of the upper surface and legs, the curled projecting setiform scales along the anterior margin of the prothorax, and the sublineate, uninterrupted arrangement of the elongate-oval scales on the elytra. Small males might easily be mistaken for *P. stricticollis*, in which the lines of scales on the elytra are interrupted by two bare transverse fasciæ.

43. *Phœnicobates hispidulus*, n. sp. (Pl. 23, figs. 25, 25a, ♂.)

Moderately elongate, subopaque; ferruginous, the head and prothorax, the antennal club, the base of the rostrum, the suture and sides of the elytra, the femora, tibiæ, and under surface more or less suffused with piceous or black; sparsely clothed with minute adpressed whitish scales intermixed with curled, suberect, fine, blunt setæ, the setæ on the elytra uniseriately arranged down each interstice and becoming very long towards the apex, the legs also setose. Rostrum subcylindrical, a little shorter than the prothorax, rugulously punctate and opaque to near the tip in ♂, more shining and striate in ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♀) or slightly beyond (♂) the middle. Prothorax about as long as broad, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted anteriorly; densely, finely, rugulously punctate. Elytra connate, a little wider than the prothorax, rather convex, rounded at the sides, gradually widened to about the middle; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices narrow and rugose. Beneath shining, coarsely, closely punctate; ventral segment 1 feebly depressed down the middle in ♂. Femora each with a small tooth. Wings wanting.

Length (exclud. head) $1\frac{4}{5}$ —2 mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette, Mahé.

Silhouette, from high forest above Mare aux Cochons. Mahé, from forests of Morne Blanc and Pilot, from high forest between Trois Frères and Morne Seychellois (1500—2000 feet), and from the forests above Cascade Estate.

Twelve examples. Larger and more robust than *P. duplovestitus*, the elytra rounded at the sides, the setæ less erect on the prothorax and becoming (as in *P. albosetosus*) very long on the apical portion of the elytra, the minute intermixed adpressed scales fewer in number on the elytral surface, the seriate punctures on the latter coarser. In one of the Silhouette examples the elytral setæ are very long throughout. The longer and more abundant setosity of the upper surface and the less elongate shape separate *P. hispidulus* from *P. cuspidatus*.

44. *Phœnicobates cuspidatus*, n. sp. (Pl. 23, fig. 26, ♀.)

Elongate, narrow, somewhat depressed, more or less widened posteriorly, subopaque; ferruginous or brownish-ferruginous, with the head, base of the rostrum, antennal club, flanks of the prothorax, sides of the elytra, femora, and under surface piceous or black, sometimes almost wholly black above, or entirely ferruginous; very sparsely clothed with minute, narrow, setiform, adpressed, pale yellowish scales, those on the elytra uniseriately arranged down each interstice and becoming much longer and erect towards the apex.

Rostrum cylindrical, rather slender, a little shorter than the prothorax, rugosely punctate, squamulose, and opaque to near the tip in ♂, shining, bare, and finely striate-punctate in ♀, the antennæ inserted at about the apical third in ♂ and at the middle in ♀. Prothorax rather longer than broad, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted anteriorly; densely, finely, rugulately punctate. Elytra connate, long, gradually widened to beyond the middle, rounded at the sides, usually mucronate at the apex in ♀; very closely punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose and not wider than the striae. Beneath shining, coarsely punctured; ventral segment 1 hollowed down the middle in ♂. Anterior femora with a minute tooth, the others sometimes obsoletely dentate. Tarsal joints 2 and 3 very broadly dilated. Wings wanting.

Length (exclud. head) $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

Found in abundance, males predominating: from the forests of Morne Blanc and Pilot, including one specimen from between leaf-bases of a growing *Pandanus*; from high forests behind Trois Frères and the slopes of Morne Seychellois, 1500—2000 feet; from the forests above Cascade, and the Mare aux Cochons district. Some specimens, irrespective of sex, have the elytra considerably widened posteriorly, others again have the prothorax nearly as wide as the broadest portion of the elytra. A small, elongate, posteriorly-widened form, with the upper surface usually ferruginous or brown, bordered laterally with black; the elytra conspicuously setose towards the apex, and in the female usually mucronate at the tip; and the rostrum cylindrical in both sexes. The dentiform prominence at the apex of each elytron of the female is usually well developed, but in two examples it is minute and inconspicuous, and is sometimes entirely wanting.

45. *Phaenocobates lodoiceæ*, n. sp.

Oblong, convex, shining; black, the antennæ, tarsi, and tip of the rostrum rufotestaceous; clothed with small, hair-like, adpressed, whitish scales, those on the elytra uniseriately arranged down each interstice. Rostrum slender, cylindrical, as long as the prothorax, almost straight, faintly striate laterally. Prothorax transverse, strongly rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted anteriorly; closely punctate, the punctures well separated on the disc. Elytra connate, comparatively short, not wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, the humeri obtuse; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices narrow, transversely wrinkled. Beneath sparsely punctate; ventral segments 3 and 4 extremely short. Legs comparatively slender; femora unarmed; tarsal joints 2 and 3 moderately dilated.

Length (exclud. head) $1\frac{1}{5}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Praslin.

Three females: one labelled as having been taken from the leaf-bases of a growing ♂ “Coco-de-mer” (*Lodoicea seychellarum*) in the Vallée de Mai, Praslin, on Nov. 28th, 1908; one from the Côtes d’Or Estate, from the Coco-de-mer forest, Praslin, same date; one from the high damp forest between Trois Frères and Morne Seychellois, Mahé, in Dec. 1908. A small, shining, convex form not very closely related to any of the other species here described. The connate elytra denote absence of wings.

46. *Phænicobates pandanicola*, n. sp. (Pl. 23, fig. 27, ♂.)

Elongate, moderately convex, subcylindrical, shining; varying in colour from brownish-ferruginous, or ferruginous with the sides of the prothorax and elytra infuscate or black, to black, with the antennæ, tibiæ, tarsi, tip of rostrum, and last three ventral segments ferruginous, the elytra often with a broad sordid ochreous stripe on the disc of each in dark examples; very sparsely clothed with minute, adpressed, hair-like, whitish scales, those on the elytra uniserially arranged down each interstice and becoming coarser along the basal margin; the head with two lines of narrow white scales between the eyes. Rostrum much shorter than the prothorax, cylindrical, slender, very little stouter in ♂ than in ♀, the basal portion rugose and opaque in ♂, and closely striate in ♀, the apical portion shining and almost smooth in both sexes, the antennæ inserted at (♀) or just beyond (♂) the middle. Prothorax much longer than broad, suboval and as broad as the elytra in fully developed ♂; narrower in ♀, feebly constricted and narrowed anteriorly in both sexes; closely, rather coarsely punctate, the interspaces alutaceous. Elytra moderately elongate, subparallel in their basal half, rather coarsely punctate-striate; the interstices rugulose. Beneath closely, coarsely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 hollowed down the middle in ♂. Femora each with a small tooth, which is almost obsolete in small examples. Tarsi with joints 2 and 3 extremely broad, 4 elongate-oval (as seen from above), the claws very minute. Coxæ widely separated.

Length (exclud. head) $1\frac{3}{4}$ — $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette, Praslin.

A long series, varying greatly in size and colour, and also in the lateral expansion of the prothorax in the males. The more widely separated coxæ separate this species from all the allied forms. In Mahé this species was found near Morne Blanc, several of the specimens having been taken from between the bases of the leaves of growing *Pandanus*; also in the high forest behind Trois Frères, and above Cascade Estate. In Silhouette it was found near Mont Pot-à-eau, ca. 1500 feet, and between the leaf-bases of growing *Pandanus hornei* in the forest above Mare aux Cochons. In Praslin several examples were found between leaf-bases of growing *Pandanus* on Côtes d'Or Estate. Most of the specimens therefore are known to have been found in *Pandanus*, which the insect doubtless attacks.

47. *Phænicobates alatus*, n. sp.

Elongate, narrow, rather convex, somewhat acuminate at apex, subopaque, almost glabrous; black above, rufo-piceous beneath, the antennæ (the club excepted) ferruginous, the tarsi piceous or obscure ferruginous. Rostrum (♂) shorter than the prothorax, moderately stout, feebly arcuate above (as seen in profile), rugosely punctate; (♀) slender, cylindrical, curved, abruptly deflexed from about the middle, the apical portion shining and finely punctate. Prothorax longer than broad, gradually narrowed from about the middle forwards, feebly constricted towards the apex; closely, finely punctate, the interspaces densely alutaceous. Elytra long, slightly wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, more or less produced at the apex, the apices narrow and

sometimes subcaudate; closely, rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices very narrow and rugulose. Beneath shining, closely, rather coarsely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 shallowly sulcate down the middle in ♂. Legs short; femora unarmed; tarsal joints 2 and 3 moderately broad. Wings fully developed.

Length (exclud. head) $1\frac{1}{4}$ —2 mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette, Mahé.

Twenty-five specimens, varying greatly in size: found in Silhouette, near Mont Pot-à-eau and in the forests above Mare aux Cochons: in Mahé, in the forests of Morne Blanc and Pilot (including a specimen found between leaf-bases of a growing *Pandanus*), in the stunted forest on the summit of Mount Sebert, in the Mare aux Cochons district and the forest on the summit of "Montagne Anse Major" (ca. 2000 feet): and on two small islets lying off the coast of Mahé (Long and Round Islands, VII. 1908, 11 ♂ and ♀). Compared with *P. sebertensis* this species has the elytra a little more convex, not widened posteriorly, and more acuminate at the apex; the rostrum of the male is not so stout, and less dilated towards the base beneath, that of the female being abruptly deflexed from about the middle; and the tarsi are usually more or less infuscate. One male example from Silhouette has the apices of the elytra considerably produced. The Long Island series are taken as the types.

48. *Phenicobates rufitarsis*, n. sp.

Elongate, cylindrical, convex, opaque, subglabrous; black, the antennæ and tarsi rufo-testaceous. Rostrum (♀) shorter than the prothorax, very slender, cylindrical, strongly arcuate, shining, almost smooth. Eyes large. Prothorax longer than broad, cylindrical, feebly constricted towards the apex and slightly narrowed anteriorly; densely, finely, rugulose punctate, except along a very narrow alutaceous median space. Elytra elongate, parallel in their basal half, slightly wider than the prothorax, conjointly rounded at the apex; closely punctate-striate, the interstices flat, a little wider than the striæ, densely alutaceous. Legs stout; femora unarmed; tarsal joints 2 and 3 very broadly dilated.

Length (exclud. head) $2\frac{1}{10}$ mm. (♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

One specimen, found in the high forest of Morne Blanc. A remarkably distinct form related to *P. alatus*, characterized by its extremely slender, shining, arcuate rostrum (♀), large head, elongate, cylindrical body, and very broadly dilated rufo-testaceous tarsi. Under the microscope scattered minute cinereous scales are visible on the body and legs. The insect doubtless has fully developed wings, but the elytra have not been opened for examination.

49. *Phenicobates sebertensis*, n. sp.

Elongate, narrow, somewhat widened posteriorly, opaque, subglabrous; black or pitchy black above, rufo-piceous beneath, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous or rufo-testaceous, the rostrum sometimes rufescent in ♀. Rostrum (♂) much shorter than the prothorax, stout, curved above and tapering towards the apex (when viewed in profile),

rugosely punctate ; (♀) slender, curved, cylindrical, the apical portion shining and finely punctate. Prothorax longer than broad, somewhat rounded at the sides, gradually narrowed from the middle forwards, feebly constricted towards the apex ; closely, finely punctate. Elytra long, at the base very little broader than the prothorax, gradually widened to beyond the middle and obliquely narrowing thence to the apex ; closely, finely punctate-striate, the interstices very narrow and rugulose. Beneath shining, closely, rather coarsely punctate ; ventral segments 1 and 2 deeply excavate down the middle in ♂. Legs short ; femora unarmed ; tarsal joints 2 and 3 very broad. Wings wanting.

Length (exclud. head) $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{7}{8}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles : Mahé.

Fourteen specimens, found on Jan. 16th, 1909, in the dwarf forest-vegetation (containing many *Pandani*) on the top of Mount Sebert, at an elevation of about 2000 feet. *P. sebertensis* may be described as an apterous form of *P. alatus*. The scutellum is not visible in either of them, and the humeri are similarly shaped.

PHœNICOBATOPSIS, n. gen.

Rostrum deflexed, broad and widened outwards in both sexes, longer than wide, the scrobes obliquely descending before the eyes, the latter somewhat prominent, the antennæ inserted at about the middle; mandibles broad, minutely dentate at tip; antennæ slender, the scape and joint 1 of the funiculus strongly clavate at the tip, joints 3—7 of the funiculus short, 2 longer, the club acuminate-ovate, annulate; head not very deeply inserted into the prothorax; prothorax long, oval, cucullate at the apex above and arcuate-emarginate beneath; scutellum not visible; elytra oval, connate; anterior and intermediate coxæ moderately, the posterior coxæ widely, separated; ante-coxal portion of the prosternum short; metasternum very short, the episterna almost covered by the elytral margins; femora unarmed; tibiæ armed with a short hook at the apex; tarsal joints 2 and 3 very broad, the claws minute and divergent; body oblong-obovate, setose; wings wanting.

Type, *P. echinatus*.

Two species are referred to this genus, both of which appear to be fairly common in the forests on the mountains of Mahé. The peculiar form of the rostrum, which is short, broad, and widened outwards in both sexes, the very short metasternum, and the oval elytra, separate the present genus from *Phœnicobates*, some of the species of which are apterous. These insects may be attached to *Northea*, a dicotyledonous tree.

50. *Phœnicobatopsis echinatus*, n. sp. (Pl. 23, figs. 28, 28 a.)

Oblong-ovate, rather convex, subopaque; ferruginous or obscure ferruginous, with the sides of the prothorax and elytra, and the under surface in great part, piceous or black, the femora and tibiæ, the apex of the antennal scape, and the funiculus usually more or less infuscate; the upper surface, femora, and tibiæ clothed with scattered long, erect, rigid, blackish setæ. Rostrum stout, considerably longer than the width of the

head behind the eyes, rugosely punctate. Prothorax longer than broad, slightly rounded at the sides, constricted beyond the middle, a little narrower at the apex than at the base; densely, finely, asperate-punctate. Elytra much broader than the prothorax, oval; closely punctate-striate, the interstices rather convex, asperate-punctate. Beneath shining, closely, coarsely punctate; first ventral segment obsoletely depressed down the middle in ♂. Tarsal joints 2 and 3 exceedingly broad.

Length (exclud. head) $1\frac{1}{4}$ —2 mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette.

Sixty specimens, all but one from Mahé. The special localities for it on that island are: summit of "Montagne Anse Major," the forest between Trois Frères and Morne Seychellois, and the Cascade Estate, at elevations between 1500 and 2000 feet. The one specimen from Silhouette was found at the Mare aux Cochons.

The males are apparently a little narrower than the females. Dark examples have the funiculus and the thickened portion of the antennal scape infuscate, the club remaining pale. The oval elytra and the numerous long, erect, stiff, blackish setæ, which arise from minute asperities of the surface, readily distinguish the present species.

51. *Phænicobatopsis seticeps*, n. sp.

Oblong-ovate, narrow, opaque; ferruginous, the sides of the prothorax and elytra piceous or black, the antennal club, head, femora, and the under surface in part, often more or less infuscate; clothed with a few minute, widely scattered, hair-like, decumbent, whitish scales, these becoming longer, coarser, and setiform towards the sides and apex of the elytra, the head, rostrum, anterior portion of the prothorax, femora, and tibiæ set with fine, scattered, erect setæ. Rostrum stout, short, not longer than the width of the head behind the eyes, rugosely punctate. Prothorax longer than broad, convex, rounded at the sides, constricted beyond the middle, a little narrower at the apex than at the base; densely, finely punctate. Elytra wider than the prothorax, oblong-oval; closely punctate-striate, the interstices somewhat convex and rugulose. Beneath shining, coarsely punctate, the punctures finer and more scattered in ♀; first ventral segment slightly depressed down the middle in ♂.

Length (exclud. head) $1\frac{1}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

Twenty-eight specimens. This insect, at first sight, would appear to be a small, narrow, abraded form of *P. echinatus*, but such is not the case. The erect setæ, when present, are confined to the head and the front of the prothorax; the elytra are narrower and less ovate, and the short setæ towards the apex are white and decumbent; the rostrum is shorter; and the minute asperities of the upper surface are wanting. The general coloration is similar in the two species. The localities for *P. seticeps* are: Mare aux Cochons district, and the forest of rather stunted Capucin trees (*Northea*) on the summit of the adjacent "Montagne Anse Major" (ca. 2000 feet); one specimen is from the forest above Cascade Estate.

PHœNICOGENUS, n. gen.

Rostrum deflexed, short, broad, not longer than wide, a little narrowed towards the tip, the scrobes obliquely descending to beneath the small eyes, the antennæ inserted near the apex; antennæ slender, the scape and joint 1 of the funiculus strongly clavate at the tip, joints 3—7 of the funiculus short, equal, 2 a little longer, the club acuminate-ovate, annulate, nearly as long as the scape; head deeply inserted into the prothorax; prothorax and elytra truncate at the base, the prothorax cucullate at the apex above and with the cephalic cavity beneath extending backwards to very near the anterior coxae; scutellum not visible; anterior and intermediate coxae narrowly separated; metasternum barely as long as first ventral segment, the narrow episterna exposed; legs short, femora unarmed, tibiae without apical hook, tarsi with joints 2 and 3 very broad, the claws minute and divergent; body oblong-ovate, variegated with patches of adpressed scales.

Type, *P. inermis*.

The minute insect forming the type of this genus is, so far as at present known, peculiar to the Island of Praslin. The stout, broad, subparallel-sided rostrum, the oblong-ovate body, the variegate upper surface, and the unarmed apices of the tibiae, distinguish it at once from all the other members of the group. The species is doubtless apterous. No sexual characters are apparent in the three specimens before me.

52. *Phœnicogenus inermis*, n. sp. (Pl. 23, figs. 29, 29 a.)

Rather convex, shining (when denuded), ferruginous or obscure ferruginous, the antennæ rufo-testaceous; variegated, the rostrum included, with dense, irregular, subconfluent patches of narrow, adpressed, minute, flavo-cinereous scales, which become longer and curled on the anterior portion of the prothorax. Rostrum bare at the tip, and, like the head, densely punctate. Prothorax as broad as long, rounded at the sides, truncate at the base, much narrowed anteriorly; densely, finely punctate. Elytra connate, a little wider than the prothorax, moderately long, subparallel at the base, somewhat produced at the tip, the humeri obtuse; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose. Beneath closely, somewhat coarsely punctate.

Length (exclud. head) $1\frac{4}{5}$, $1\frac{9}{10}$ mm.

Loc. Seychelles: Praslin.

Three specimens, found on Nov. 28th and 29th, 1908, on the Côtes d'Or Estate, in the Coco-de-mer forest in the Vallée de Mai.

Group **Anthonomina**.

ENDÆOPSIS, n. gen.

Rostrum curved, moderately stout, larger than the head and prothorax, the antennæ inserted beyond or at the middle, the scrobes deep and obliquely descending to beneath the eyes; head large, inserted into the prothorax to near the eyes, the latter rounded, prominent, and separated by less than the width of the rostrum; antennæ with an elongate-ovate, 3-jointed, pubescent club and a 6-jointed funiculus, joint 1 of latter stout,



obovate, the others small; prothorax transverse, small; scutellum very small; elytra broad, oblong or oval; anterior coxae contiguous, strongly exserted; metasternum moderately long, the episterna exposed; ventral segments free, 2 intermediate in length between 1 and 3, 3—5 subequal, the pygidium ventrally exposed, the sutures straight; femora strongly clavate, 1 usually stouter than the others, all sharply dentate; tibiæ armed with a small hook at the outer apical angle, the anterior pair bowed, more or less sinuate within; tarsi with joint 3 bilobed, spongy-pubescent beneath, the claws appendiculate; body oblong or oval, rather convex, pubescent or squamose, winged.

Type, *E. curvimanus*.

The three species placed under this genus must come near *Endaeus*, Schönh., the type of which was from Sierra Leone, and which, according to Lacordaire, also has a 6-jointed funiculus. The Australian genera *Diapelmus*, *Orpha*, and *Myossita*, the New Zealand *Eugnomus* (as identified by Pascoe), and the Central American *Udeus*, all have similarly clavate, sharply dentate femora; but in these forms the head is more exserted and the eyes, in consequence, are more distant from the prothorax, and the tarsal claws (except in *Diapelmus*) are simple. *Endæopsis* superficially resembles *Rhynchænus* (*Orchestes*), the type, *E. curvimanus*, being so like the immaculate form of *R. crassipes* that the two insects were placed together in the Seychelles collections sent me for study.

53. *Endæopsis curvimanus*, n. sp. (Pl. 23, fig. 30, ♀.)

Oblong, rather convex, shining, ferruginous or obscure ferruginous, darker beneath, the antennæ (the scape excepted) infuscate, the eyes black; finely pubescent, the elytral interstices each with a row of longer decumbent hairs. Head densely punctulate; eyes large, prominent, separated by about half the width of the rostrum; rostrum moderately stout, curved, slightly longer than the prothorax, rugulously punctate, in ♀ longer, smoother, and sparsely, finely punctate, the antennæ inserted considerably beyond the middle in ♂, and further from the apex in ♀. Prothorax small, transverse, rounded at the sides, feebly constricted and much narrowed anteriorly; densely punctate. Elytra broad, subparallel at the base, slightly widened to about the middle, conjointly rounded at the apex; punctate-striate, the interstices closely punctulate and feebly convex. Beneath very sparsely, finely punctate. Anterior femora more strongly clavate, and also more strongly dentate, than the others, and finely ciliate between the tooth and the apex. Anterior tibiæ bowed, strongly sinuate within, and arcuately dilated on the inner side towards the tip.

Length (includ. head) $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{5}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette, Mahé.

Nearly 40 specimens, beaten from certain dicotyledonous trees and bushes in the mountain-forests. Silhouette; from near Mont Pot-à-eau and from the Mare aux Cochons. Mahé; high forests of Morne Blanc and Pilot, high forest between Trois Frères and Morne Seychellois, forest above Cascade, and the Mare aux Cochons district.

54. *Endæopsis anthonomoides*, n. sp.

Oblong, convex, shining, ferruginous, the eyes black; clothed with narrow, hair-like, yellowish scales, those on the elytra condensed into two irregular rows down each interstice.

Head densely punctulate; rostrum curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugulously punctate, the antennæ inserted at the middle; eyes moderately large, separated by a little less than the width of the rostrum. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and very feebly constricted anteriorly, densely punctate. Elytra broad, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex; punctate-striate, the interstices convex and punctulate. Legs comparatively short; anterior femora more strongly clavate, and also more sharply dentate, than the others, and finely ciliate beyond the median tooth; anterior tibiæ widened towards the apex, thus appearing sinuate within.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. (♂?).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette.

One specimen, taken at the Mare aux Cochons, Sept. 1908. Smaller and more convex than *E. curvimanus*, the eyes not so large and less approximate above, the anterior tibiæ less curved, the vestiture squamiform. The insect has exactly the appearance of a small *Anthonomus*.

55. *Endeopsis delicatus*, n. sp.

Oval, shining, black, the legs and antennæ ferruginous; clothed with an extremely fine cinereous pubescence, and also set with scattered, longer, decumbent hairs, these latter condensed into a single line down each elytral interstice. Head, prothorax, and elytra very densely punctulate; rostrum arcuate, slightly longer than the prothorax, stout, widening a little outwards, rugulously punctate and carinate, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle; eyes moderately large, separated by considerably less than the width of the rostrum; prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, narrowed and very feebly constricted anteriorly; elytra broad, oval, finely punctate-striate, the interstices broad and almost flat. Beneath very sparsely, finely punctate. Legs short; femora strongly clavate and sharply dentate; anterior tibiæ feebly sinuate.

Length $2\frac{2}{5}$ mm. (♀?).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette.

One specimen, from Mare aux Cochons, taken in Aug. 1908. The oval, black body, the very delicate cinereous pubescence, with a row of conspicuous longer hairs down each elytral interstice, the basally narrowed rostrum, and the relatively larger prothorax, give this insect a different appearance from its two allies.

RHYNCHÆNUS.

Rhynchænus [Clairville], Ent. Helv., i. p. 70 (1798).

Orchestes Illiger, Mag., iii. p. 105 (1804).

A holarctic genus, but with a few representatives in warmer climates. The larvae are leaf-miners. One species (*Orchestes basipictus*, Fairm., 1897) has been described from Madagascar.

56. *Rhynchanus spissus*, n. sp. (Pl. 23, figs. 31, 31 a, ♀.)

Robust, dull; varying in colour from ferruginous to piceous, the rostrum in part or entirely, the antennæ and legs (one or two dark annuli on the posterior femora excepted) ferruginous, the elytra in light-coloured examples more or less angulate-fasciate or spotted with black (the dark markings sometimes reduced to a small oblong spot before the middle of the suture); variegated with a dense clothing of flavo-cinereous and blackish (or dark brown) pubescence, the light and dark hairs usually condensed into one or more interrupted angulate fasciae on the elytra, the cinereous hairs in dark individuals reduced to a few small patches; the prothorax and base of the elytra also set with scattered, long, projecting setæ. Head densely punctulate; eyes very large, contiguous above; rostrum strongly deflexed, moderately stout, curved, in ♀ reaching beyond the intermediate coxae, shorter in ♂, shining, punctate-striate, rugose at the base; antennæ inserted far behind the middle, the funiculus setose, 6-jointed, joints 2 and 3 elongate, slender, 4—6 shorter, the club loosely 3-jointed. Prothorax short, the sides rounded to the abruptly separated narrow anterior lobe, densely punctulate. Elytra broad, somewhat rounded at the sides and blunt at the tip; narrowly punctate-sulcate, the interstices broad, somewhat convex, densely punctulate. Beneath shining, closely, finely punctate. Legs stout; femora unarmed, the posterior pair greatly incrassate.

Length $2\frac{2}{5}$ — $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette, Mahé.

Silhouette, from Mare aux Cochons, ix. 1908. Mahé, from near Morne Blanc, ca. 800—1000 feet, and from Cascade Estate and the forests above: also several specimens from an islet near Mahé, Anonyme Island, i. 1909. A long series, varying greatly in colour and in the development of the black angulate fasciae on the elytra, which may be obsolete in light-coloured individuals or completely lost in darker examples. *R. spissus* bears some resemblance to the European *R. loniceræ*; but it is a broader and more robust insect with stouter legs. The specimens with the longer rostrum are assumed to be females.

Group **Cryptorrhynchina.**

The nine Cryptorrhynchids contained in the collection under examination belong to nearly as many genera, several of which are probably endemic. More species of the apterous genus *Acalles* (so well represented in many Oceanic islands) might have reasonably been expected to occur in the Seychelles. In addition to the forms before me, an introduced *Camptorrhinus* has been recorded from Mahé.

ACALLES.

Acalles Schönherr, Cerc. Disp. Meth., p. 295 (1826); Gen. Cerc., iv. p. 325 (1837).

A genus of world-wide distribution. The single remarkably distinct species now described from the Seychelles is certainly endemic.

57. *Acalles seychellensis*, n. sp. (Pl. 23, figs. 32, 32 a, ♂.)

Acuminate-ovate, very convex, opaque, the summits of the tubercles, the under surface, and the rostrum of ♀, shining; black, the antennæ and tarsi obscure ferruginous, the depressed portions of the surface bearing minute, scattered, yellowish, setiform scales, the legs also setulose. Head confluentely foveolate; rostrum of ♂ similarly sculptured, and also tricarinate, broad, widened outwards, and about as long as the posterior portion of the prothorax, that of ♀ much smoother in its outer half, the antennæ inserted at (♂) or behind (♀) the middle; eyes large. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides, which are parallel at the extreme base (as seen from above), the short anterior lobe obliquely narrowing forwards; closely studded with intermixed conical and oblique tubercles. Elytra subcordate, acuminate, broader than the prothorax, transversely gibbous; with rows of inconspicuous scattered punctures, the interstices convex and each studded with a series of rather large oblong or conical tubercles, these latter becoming smaller and more distant on the steep apical declivity. Beneath confluentely foveate, the transverse arcuate ridge on the mesosternum very prominent; ventral segments 3 and 4 extremely short. Legs rugosely punctate, the tibiæ carinate.

Length 3— $3\frac{4}{5}$, breadth $1\frac{2}{3}$ — $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette.

Fourteen specimens, found in the forests of the higher country, amongst leaves on the ground: Mahé, high forest of Morne Blanc and forest above Cascade Estate: Silhouette, from near Mont Pot-à-eau and from the forest above Mare aux Cochons. A highly specialized form, black, closely studded above with conical or oblong tubercles, which are polished at their summits. The presence of this sluggish apterous insect on two separate islands shows that they must have been formerly connected.

CAMPTORRHINUS.

Camptorhinus Schönherr, Curr. Disp. Meth., p. 283 (1826).

A genus represented in S. Europe, Africa, Madagascar, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, &c.

58. *Camptorhinus brullei*.

Camptorhinus brullei Boh., in Schönh., Gen. Curr., iv. p. 174; Kolbe, Mitteil. Zool. Mus. Berlin, v. p. 45 (1910).

Camptorhinus dorsiger Fairm., Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1871, p. 53.

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé (A. Brauer). Madagascar.

An introduced insect in Mahé. *C. dorsiger*, Fairm., a co-type of which belonging to the Paris Museum is before me, is a form of *C. brullei* with the tubercles on the alternate elytral interstices larger, the terminal one on the fifth being especially conspicuous. Both insects inhabit Madagascar.

CRYPTORRHYNCHUS.

Cryptorrhynchus Illiger, Mag., vi. p. 330 (1807).

An immense number of heterogeneous forms from all parts of the world are at present referred to this genus. The two included in it in this paper are certainly not endemic, and it is therefore unnecessary to say much about them.

59. *Cryptorrhynchus mangiferae*.

Curculio mangiferae Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 139 (1774).

Cryptorrhynchus mangiferae Boh., in Schönh., Gen. Curc., iv. p. 91; Van Dine, Proc. Hawai. Ent. Soc., i. pp. 79—82 (1907).

Cryptorrhynchus ineffectus Walk., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) iii. (1859), p. 264.

Loc. Chagos Islands. Madagascar. Mauritius. Réunion. Java. India. Ceylon. Africa; Zanzibar, Natal, &c. Hawaiian Islands.

One specimen, labelled "Chagos Islands, flew on board, 3. vii. 05." A cosmopolitan insect, known as the "mango-weevil," and doubtless often transported to distant places in the fruit. The type of *C. mangiferae* was found in a mango-nut. Walker's *C. ineffectus* came from Ceylon. The insects in the British Museum representing *C. humeralis*, Gyll., and *C. australis*, Boisd., belong to the same species, but their identification is doubtful. Two allied forms were described by Fairmaire in 1897 from Madagascar, *C. transversus* and *C. angustior*. According to Emmerez (Revue Agricole, 30 Juillet, 1898), *C. mangiferae* is a destructive insect in Mauritius. The habits of the insect in India have been described by Simmons in 1888, and by Cotes in 1889.

60. *Cryptorrhynchus erratus*, n. sp. (Pl. 24, figs. 33, 33 a, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, convex, black, the antennæ and the apices of the tarsi ferruginous, variegated with a dense clothing of intermixed broad, adpressed, and imbricate and erect, narrower, brown, whitish, and black scales—the whitish adpressed scales condensed into a subquadrate or transverse patch on the disc of the elytra before the middle (mainly formed by a streak on the fourth and fifth interstices) and various small scattered spots, and the black scales into some small spots on the prothorax and various short streaks on the elytral interstices 2, 3, and 5 (the streak at the base of 3 and 5 conspicuous, that on 2 sometimes wanting), the erect dark scales on the prothorax somewhat crowded at the apex and across the middle, the legs faintly fusco-annulate. Head densely, rugosely punctate above, transversely strigose beneath, the vertex with a short ridge (forming a continuation of the rostral carina); eyes large, coarsely faceted; rostrum long, stout, strongly arcuate, reaching to between the middle coxae, carinate in its basal half, coarsely punctate to the tip in ♂, the apical half much smoother in ♀; antennal club about as long as the four preceding joints united. Prothorax transverse, strongly rounded at the sides, narrow and constricted at the apex, bisinuate at the base; very coarsely, confluent punctate. Scutellum transverse. Elytra slightly wider than the prothorax, moderately elongate, narrowing from a little below the base; punctate-striate, the interstices densely punctate, 3 and 5 somewhat raised. Beneath densely, coarsely punctate; rostral canal

very deep, terminating in the greatly developed, U-shaped, horizontal mesosternal process ; ventral segments 2—4 subequal in length ; femora feebly bidentate, sulcate along their entire length beneath ; tibiæ broad, somewhat curved.

Length $5\frac{1}{5}$ —8, breadth $2\frac{4}{5}$ — $3\frac{4}{5}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Aldabra : Takamaka, 1908 (Fryer). Port Natal (Plant, in Mus. Brit.). Guinea, River Niger (Mus. Brit.).

Described from a pair from Guinea and a female from each of the other localities ; the one from Natal, in the Fry collection, found by Mr Plant, is taken as the type. This insect must have been introduced in some way into Aldabra, it being evidently a very widely distributed African form, possibly already described ? *C. erratus* will doubtless have to be removed from *Cryptorrhynchus* when the African Cryptorrhynchids are properly studied. The W. African specimens are larger than the others and have some additional black spots on the elytra. The Aldabra example is figured.

CRYPTORRHYNCHIDIUS, n. gen.

Rostrum moderately stout, arcuate, in repose reaching as far as the middle of the intermediate coxæ ; rostral canal very deep, closed behind by the greatly developed, U-shaped mesosternal process, which is on the same plane as the anteriorly emarginate metasternum, the latter short and with broad episterna ; antennæ inserted near the middle of the rostrum, the club oblong ; scutellum prominent, polished ; elytra deeply sinuate at the base, the sides forming an almost continuous outline with those of the basally widened prothorax ; ventral segment 2 nearly as long as 3 and 4 united, 3 and 4 short, 1 elongate ; intermediate and posterior coxæ somewhat widely separated ; femora feebly dentate, sublinear, the anterior pair longer than the others ; third tarsal joint broadly bilobed ; tarsal claws simple, divergent ; body robust, very convex, laterally compressed, acuminate-ovate, densely squamose.

Type, *C. graniger*.

Amongst the vast number of Cryptorrhynchids known to me I have not come across any species with which *C. graniger* could be satisfactorily compared, and it must therefore be placed under a separate generic name for the present. *Cryptorrhynchus*, type *C. lapathi* L., has the head transversely strigose beneath, the ventral segments 2—4 subequal in length, the elytra much wider than the prothorax, &c.

61. *Cryptorrhynchidius graniger*, n. sp. (Pl. 24, figs. 34, 34 a, ♀.)

Sphadasmus granocostatus Kolbe* (nec Fairm.), Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, v. p. 45 (1910).

Black, the extreme base of the antennæ red ; variegated with a dense clothing of rounded, imbricate, brown (or greyish) and white scales, the latter tending to form irregular fasciæ on the elytra, the scattered granules along each elytral interstice bare

* I have examined one of the specimens determined by Kolbe as *S. granocostatus* Fairm., and find that it is not a *Sphadasmus*, but is identical with *C. graniger*.

and polished, the large shallow punctures on the prothorax each bearing a forwardly-directed, adpressed, setiform scale and the granules on the elytra each followed by a similar posteriorly-directed scale, the legs also with intermixed setiform scales. Head sparsely punctate beneath; eyes large; rostrum curved, moderately stout, slightly widened towards the base, more strongly so in ♀, somewhat flattened, in ♂ a little longer than the prothorax and sparsely, finely punctate, in ♀ almost smooth to near the base and with the apical portion much more elongate, the antennæ in ♂ inserted at a little before, and in ♀ considerably behind, the middle; antennæ sparsely setose. Eyes separated by less than the width of the narrowest portion of the rostrum. Prothorax transverse, gradually, arcuately narrowing from the base to the abrupt deep subapical constriction, the sides angulate anteriorly and posteriorly, forming an almost continuous outline with those of the elytra, the base deeply bisinuate; the surface impressed with large shallow foveiform punctures, which are hidden by the vestiture. Elytra rounded at the sides and acuminate at the tip; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices broad, convex, each bearing a scattered series of polished granular elevations. Beneath very coarsely, closely punctate, the first ventral segment unimpressed in both sexes. Femora hollowed towards the apex beneath, so as to appear feebly unidentate. Anterior tibiæ densely ciliate within in ♂.

Length 6—10 mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette, Praslin.

One male and five females, apparently picked up singly, varying greatly in size and in the colour of the scales, which in one example are almost wholly brown and in another in great part white. In Mahé Mr Scott met with the insect near Morne Blanc and on the Cascade Estate, and in Silhouette he found one specimen on the marshy plateau of Mare aux Cochons; several of these were obtained by beating trees. Mr Gardiner had previously, in 1905, captured an example on Praslin. This species agrees very nearly with the description of *Sphadasmus granocostatus*, Fairm., from the Seychelles; but as Fairmaire definitely states that the femora are unarmed and the prosternum is not canaliculate, it is obviously not that insect. Kolbe's specimen was found by A. Brauer in Mahé.

RHETOGENES, n. gen.

Rostrum arcuate, rather stout, subcylindrical, in repose reaching as far as the posterior margin of the middle coxæ; rostral canal deep, squamose within, closed behind by the metasternum, which is hollowed beneath the angularly notched anterior margin; prosternum very deeply emarginate in front; mesosternum depressed; antennæ inserted at or beyond the middle of the rostrum, slender, the club ovate; prothorax much narrower than the elytra; scutellum depressed; elytra broad, oblong; ventral segment 1 much longer than the metasternum, 2 a little shorter, 3 and 4 very short, the first suture strongly sinuate; posterior coxæ widely, the other coxæ more narrowly, separated; femora dentate or unarmed beneath; tibiæ sinuate; third tarsal joint bilobed; tarsal claws simple; body oblong, squamose.

Type, *R. sexcristatus*.

The insect selected as the type of this genus is not unlike *Cryptorrhynchus lapathi*, but differs from it in the strongly depressed mesosternum (the V-shaped mesosternal process being entirely absent, and the rostral canal closed by the metasternum), the relatively long second ventral segment, &c. The smaller second species referred to *Rhetogenes* has similar sternal and abdominal characters.

62. *Rhetogenes sexcristatus*, n. sp. (Pl. 24, figs. 35, 35 a, ♂.)

Rather broad, robust, black or piceous, the antennæ, rostrum, and tarsi sometimes rufescent; variegated with a dense clothing of pale brown, brownish-black, and whitish imbricate scales, the dark scales on the prothorax condensed into a triangular patch on the basal half of the disc, and the whitish scales on the elytra clustered into various curved or sinuate transverse streaks on the apical declivity, the prothorax and elytra also with various fascicles of stout, erect, setiform, black and brown scales—the prothorax with four in a transverse row across the middle (the inner two black) and two at the apex, and the elytra with several along each alternate interstice, the fascicles becoming larger towards the base and smaller towards the apex, the legs annulate and setose. Head transversely strigose beneath; eyes large, coarsely faceted; rostrum closely punctate, the apical portion a little smoother in ♀, the antennæ inserted at a little beyond the middle. Prothorax transversely subquadrate, constricted and abruptly narrowed anteriorly, quadrinodose across the middle, the sides parallel in their basal half; densely punctate. Elytra broad, oblong-subquadrate, broadly produced at the apex; punctate-striate, the interstices broad, densely, finely punctate, 3, 5, and 7 with scattered setigerous prominences. Beneath dull, coarsely, closely punctate; metasternum short, flattened, not sulcate; first ventral segment unimpressed in both sexes. Femora dentate beneath.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $2\frac{1}{10}$ — $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette, Long Island.

Three specimens from the Mare aux Cochons, Silhouette, IX. 1908, and one from Long Island (a small islet close to Mahé), VII. 1908, scarcely varying *inter se*.

63. *Rhetogenes spurcus*, n. sp.

♀. Oblong, nigro-piceous, the antennæ and the tips of the tarsi ferruginous; variegated with a dense clothing of brown and blackish scales, the brown scales condensed into an interrupted median line on the prothorax, a patch on the scutellum, and various faint spots along the alternate elytral interstices, the upper surface and legs also set with numerous, intermixed, erect, stout, blunt, setiform scales. Rostrum about as long as the prothorax, densely punctate, the apical half smoother and shining, the antennæ inserted at the middle. Head densely punctured above, strigose beneath; eyes rather small, finely faceted. Prothorax a little broader than long, abruptly narrowed from about the middle, densely punctate, without definite prominences. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; finely punctate-striate, the striæ sinuate on the disc, the interstices broad, densely punctate, the alternate ones here and there faintly nodulose. Beneath densely punctate. Femora without definite tooth.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Loc. Seychelles : Silhouette, VIII. 1908.

One specimen. A worn male from the Cascade Estate, Mahé, with more slender setæ, may belong here. A small form, with depressed mesosternum, fine, sinuous elytral striae, nodulose alternate interstices, and stout, blunt setæ on the upper surface and legs. The prothorax is without definite prominences.

BARIDIOMORPHA, n. gen.

Rostrum parallel-sided, feebly curved, moderately stout, in repose reaching as far as the posterior margin of the anterior coxæ ; rostral canal very deep, closed behind by the arcuate mesosternal process, the latter raised above the level of the metasternum and narrowly extending backwards between the middle coxæ ; metasternum long, the intercoxal process narrow, truncate in front ; antennæ inserted at above the basal third or fourth of the rostrum, slender, short, the club ovate ; mandibles bifid at the tip ; prothorax as long as broad, narrower than the elytra, cucullate in front, deeply bisinuate at the base ; scutellum small, depressed ; elytra elongate, subparallel ; ventral segment 2 nearly as long as 3 and 4 united ; intermediate coxæ narrowly, the posterior coxæ somewhat widely, separated ; legs rather short, stout ; femora unarmed, clavate ; tibiæ short, sinuate within, the intermediate pair toothed at the outer apical angle ; tarsi narrow, joint 3 bilobed, pubescent beneath, the claws simple, slender, free ; body elongate, narrow, densely squamose.

Type, *B. triplaris*.

The type of this Cryptorrhynchid genus has the general facies of an elongate, narrow, densely squamose Barid. It is unknown to both Dr Heller and myself, and I cannot suggest any nearly allied form.

64. *Baridiomorpha triplaris*, n. sp. (Pl. 24, figs. 36, 36 a, ♂.)

Rather convex, black, the tarsi piceous ; variegated with a dense clothing of brown, white, and black imbricate scales—the black scales condensed into various irregular coalescent markings on the prothorax and elytra, and the white scales into a large patch on each side of the prothorax at the base and numerous small scattered spots—intermixed with semi-erect, curled, blunt setæ, the setæ on the elytra uniseriately arranged down each interstice. Head closely punctate beneath ; eyes large ; rostrum (♂) closely punctate to the apex, (♀) a little longer and smoother, densely squamose at the base. Prothorax somewhat rounded at the sides to the narrower, subtubulate, anterior portion, densely punctate. Elytra subparallel, broadly produced at the apex ; conspicuously punctate-striate, the interstices flat and densely punctate. Beneath densely, finely punctate, the metasternum and first two ventral segments with coarse punctures intermixed ; metasternum sulcate down the middle posteriorly, broadly depressed down the middle in ♂.

Length $3\frac{1}{3}$ —4 mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles : Mahé, Silhouette.

Twelve examples, all males but two, showing very little variation. Found in Silhouette in the high country near Mont Pot-à-eau and at the Mare aux Cochons, and in Mahé in the high forest of Morne Blanc and Pilot.

RHOMBOSOMA, n. gen.

Rostrum arcuate, widened at the base, moderately long, the antennæ inserted at about the middle; eyes very large, lateral, coarsely faceted; rostral canal very deep, closed by the prominent, horizontal, U-shaped mesosternal process; metasternum short, the episterna broad, angularly dilated anteriorly; ventral segment 2 nearly as long as 3 and 4 united, the sutures shallow, the first arcuate; prothorax cucullate in front, subtriangular; scutellum small, prominent; elytra subtriangular; femora linear, hollowed towards the apex; tibiæ rounded at the outer apical angle; third tarsal joint broadly bilobed, the claws free; body rhomboidal, convex, laterally compressed, squamose, winged.

Type, *R. acuminatum*.

The type of this genus approaches the American *Pseudomus* and *Pseudomopsis*, differing from them in having broadly exposed metathoracic episterna, the wings fully developed, &c. It has nothing to do with the somewhat similarly shaped *Lobotrachelus* from S. Africa, &c., which have approximate exposed eyes, these insects being nearly related to the Zygopina. *R. acuminatum* may be an introduced American form in Silhouette?

65. *Rhombosoma acuminatum*, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, piceous, the antennæ and tips of the tarsi ferruginous; variegated with a rather dense clothing of brown, fuscous, and (a few) white scales, the pale brown scales on the elytra condensed into an oblique fascia on the disc before the middle and the white scales into a small spot on the second interstice towards the apex, the surface also set with a few short, curled, adpressed setæ, the legs annulate. Head densely punctate above, sparsely so beneath; rostrum closely punctate and squamose at the base, bare, shining, and much smoother in its apical half. Prothorax broader than long, obliquely narrowed forwards, slightly constricted near the apex, bisinuate at the base; closely punctate, much smoother and alutaceous on the middle of the disc. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, rapidly, obliquely narrowing from a little below the base, the humeri rounded; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices rather convex and minutely punctate. Beneath coarsely punctured, the punctures on the ventral segments 3 and 4 reduced to a single transverse row. Legs rather long and stout, the anterior femora only with a minute tooth.

Length $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm. (♀?).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette.

One specimen, found near Mont Pot-à-eau, at about 1000 feet, VIII. 1908. It has the scales on the prothorax somewhat abraded, the disc thus appearing to have a large triangular dark patch.

SCYTHA, n. gen.

Rostrum cylindrical, feebly curved, deflexed, received in repose between the anterior and middle coxæ, the antennæ inserted near the middle, joints 2—7 of the funiculus short, widening outwards, the club large and nearly as long as the funiculus; rostral canal

almost obsolete; prosternum broad, feebly hollowed down the middle, very deeply arcuate-emarginate in front, and with the ante-coxal portion reduced to a narrow strip; mesosternum flattened, large, the meso-metasternal suture transverse, placed midway between the intermediate coxae; ventral segment 2 a little longer than 3 or 4; prothorax cucullate at the apex; scutellum small; elytra oblong; all the coxae widely separated; legs long, stout; femora toothed; tibiae strongly unguiculate; tarsi with the third joint bilobed, the first joint of anterior pair elongated, the claws stout, free; body oblong, squamose.

Type, *S. aldabrana*.

The minute insect from which the above definition has been taken may be described as an aberrant Cryptorrhynchid with the rostral canal almost obliterated, the coxae widely separated, the antennal club large, and the anterior tarsi elongated. The unique type may be a male, as it has the anterior tibiae angularly dilated within. It is possible that the species is not a native of Aldabra.

66. *Scytha aldabrana*, n. sp.

Narrow, moderately convex, piceous, the antennae and the apices of the tarsi ferruginous; variegated with a dense clothing of brownish-cinereous, fuscous, and whitish scales, the dark scales condensed into two vittæ on the disc of the prothorax and various small spots on the alternate elytral interstices, and the whitish scales into a short streak on the third interstice at about the middle, the prothorax and the small prominences on the alternate interstices also set with a few very short decumbent blackish setæ, the legs fusco-annulate. Rostrum shorter than the prothorax, densely punctate and squamose at the base, for the rest sparsely punctured, bare, and shining. Prothorax convex, nearly as long as broad, rounded at the sides, narrowed and constricted anteriorly, bisinuate at the base; densely punctate. Elytra wider than the prothorax, oblong, parallel at the base, slightly produced at the tip; punctate-striate, the interstices densely punctate, 3, 5, and 7 somewhat raised and here and there subfasciculate with small dark setæ. Beneath densely punctate; fifth ventral segment arcuate-emarginate at the apex, leaving the sixth exposed. Anterior tibiae sinuate, angularly dilated towards the middle within. Anterior tarsi elongated, the first joint longer than that of the other legs.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 1 mm. (δ ?).

Loc. Aldabra : Takamaka (Fryer).

One specimen, found in November or December, 1908.

Group **Zygopina**.

SPHADASMUS.

Sphadasmus Schönherr, Gen. Col., viii. 1, p. 290 (1844); Heller, Abhandl. Zool. Mus. Dresden, 1892—93, p. 47.

Eight species of this genus are known from Africa or India. *S. granocostatus* Fairm., is probably not really congeneric.

67. *Sphadasmus granocostatus.*

Sphadasmus granocostatus Fairm. (nec Kolbe*), Bull. Soc. Ent. France, 1893, p. ccxxv.

Loc. Seychelles.

Not represented in the collections before me. The type cannot now be found in the Fairmaire collection in the Paris Museum.

Group **Barina.**

Two Barids are contained in the Seychelles collection before me; one of them is probably an introduced form, but I am unable to identify it, if described; the other may be endemic.

BARIS.

Baris Germar, Ins. Spec. Nov., p. 197 (1824) (part.).

Baridius Schönherr, Gen. Cucr., iii. p. 643 (1836) (part.).

A genus of world-wide distribution, including a very large number of species, some of which have been accidentally introduced and established in countries distant from their original home.

68. *Baris multivaga*, n. sp.

Oblong, robust, flattened above, shining, nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ and legs in part or entirely, and sometimes the rostrum also, ferruginous or fusco-ferruginous; the sides of the prothorax, a common, elongate, X-shaped patch on the basal half of the elytra (extending outwards to the third stria), a small spot on the shoulders, the mesothoracic epimera, the prosternum, and metathoracic episterna, somewhat thickly clothed with coarse, oblong, ochraceous scales, the rest of the under surface, the rostrum, and legs set with narrower pallid scales, the elytra also with scattered longer, setiform, whitish, and smaller, inconspicuous, darker scales along each interstice. Rostrum strongly arcuate, very stout in ♂, a little more slender in ♀, not much shorter than the prothorax, coarsely punctate to the tip, the punctures placed in grooves along the sides, the antennæ inserted at about the apical third; eyes large; antennæ stout. Prothorax transverse, the sides strongly rounded anteriorly and parallel towards the base, the latter deeply sinuate; coarsely, closely punctate, except along a narrow smooth space down the middle, the punctures becoming confluent laterally and the scales on this portion of the surface transversely arranged. Elytra oblong, a little wider than the prothorax; with sharply-cut deep striæ, and broad, coarsely, rugosely punctate interstices, the sculpture becoming more granulate towards the sides. Pygidium coarsely punctured. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate, the ventral segments more sparsely and more finely punctured down the middle, broadly and deeply sulcate in ♂.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (♂♀).

* The specimens determined by Kolbe as *S. granocostatus* Fairm. are really *Cryptorrhynchidius graniger*, q.v. (anted, p. 443).

Loc. Seychelles: Bird Island, 1908 (Fryer). Amirantes: Desroches Island and Eagle Island, 1905.

Eleven specimens: one found on Eagle Island, on October 17th, 1905, under stones; another on Desroches, in the same month; and nine on Bird Island, in July, 1908. I have seen allied unnamed forms from Amboyna and Mauritius, and *B. multivaga*, therefore, if introduced, is doubtless a native of the Malayan islands or adjacent regions. Certain S. European members of the genus, too, come rather near it, such as *B. spoliata*, Boh.

69. *Baris seychellensis*, n. sp.

Oblong, subopaque, black; sparsely clothed with minute, narrow, cinereous scales, which tend to form a faint median vitta on the prothorax, the elytra with a double row of larger white scales at the base of the third interstice. Rostrum stout, about as long as the prothorax, abruptly arcuate from the base, separated from the head by a deep transverse groove, rugosely punctate to the tip, the antennæ inserted at the apical third; head rugulose punctured. Prothorax subquadrate, sinuate at the sides towards the base, abruptly constricted before the apex, tubulate in front, the base deeply bisinuate; coarsely, closely punctate. Elytra wider than the prothorax, comparatively short, the humeri obliquely truncate, becoming tumid laterally; finely, narrowly striate, the interstices broad, flat, irregularly uniseriate-punctate, and transversely rugose, the sculpture becoming denser towards the sides. Pygidium narrowly exposed. Beneath shining, very coarsely, the ventral segments finely and sparsely, punctate; prosternum arcuate-emarginate at the apex, and with a deep transverse sulcus in the middle anteriorly; anterior coxae separated by a little less than their own width; first ventral segment unimpressed. Legs rugosely punctate.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (♀?).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

One specimen, found on the Cascade Estate, at an elevation of about 1000 feet, in January, 1909. This species will probably have to be removed from *Baris*, but it can remain under that genus for the present. *B. seychellensis* bears a certain resemblance to some of the numerous American *Pseudobaris*, but the prosternum is not sulcate for the reception of the antennæ, &c.

Group **Cyladina.**

CYLAS.

Cylas Latreille, Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins., iii. p. 196 (1802).

One species of this remarkable genus, the Sweet-potato weevil, has been found in the Seychelles, where it has certainly been introduced, as in Hawaii, Guiana, &c.

70. *Cylas formicarius*.

Brentus formicarius Fabr., Ent. Syst., Suppl., p. 174 (1798).

Cylas formicarius Maskew, Monthly Bull. State Comm. Hort., Sacramento, Calif., ii. pp. 535—537, figs. (1913).

Cylas turcipennis Boh., in Schönh., Gen. Curc., i. p. 369 ; Perkins, Fauna Hawaiensis, ii. p. 131 (1900).

Loc. Seychelles : Mahé, Praslin. Known from Madagascar, India, Burma, Java, Philippines, Bouru, Hawaiian Islands (Oahu and Maui), China, N. Australia, Southern United States, Antilles, Guiana. The type of *C. formicarius* was from Tranquebar, that of *C. turcipennis* from Java. In the Seychelles, a specimen was found in Mahé in 1905 ; several were found on sweet-potatoes on Cascade Estate, about 800 feet, in 1909 ; others from various low-country localities in Mahé, 1908—9 ; one from the cultivated islet, Anonyme Island, near Mahé, 1909 ; and one from Côtes d'Or Estate, Praslin, XI. 1908.

Group **Antliarrhina.**

MICROPLATYMERUS, n. gen.

Rostrum short, stout, conical, convex, the antennæ inserted low down near the base, the scrobes short, shallow, curved, reaching the lower margin of the eyes; eyes large, oval, transverse, lateral, not prominent, placed at the base of the rostrum, the head constricted behind them, polished, globose ; mandibles small, scarcely visible ; antennæ (fig. 37 b) geniculate, short, the scape stout, reaching the posterior margin of the eyes, the funiculus with five closely articulated joints, 3—5 strongly transverse, the club small, oblong-ovate, shining, feebly annulate ; prothorax greatly developed, rounded-trapezoidal ; scutellum very small, transverse ; elytra oblong, comparatively short, somewhat obliquely cut off at the base, covering the pygidium, the humeri subrectangular ; coxae very widely separated, the anterior pair distant from the base of the prosternum, small, deeply inserted ; pro-, meso-, and metasternum on the same plane, the last two fused ; mesothoracic epimera large, ascending, but not impinging on the humeri ; metathoracic episterna rather broad, polished, fused with the sternum ; ventral segments 1 and 2 connate, 3 and 4 extremely short, the sutures 1 and 2 subarcuate, the others straight ; legs short ; femora very stout, clavate, compressed ; tibiæ short, subtriangular, unarmed at the tip, angulate at the outer apical angle, rounded within, the anterior pair (fig. 37 c) narrowly produced at the inner apical angle ; tarsi with joints 1 and 2 small, 3 strongly bilobed and clothed with long hairs beneath, 4 as long as 1—3 united, the claws long and divergent ; body oblong-oval, depressed, polished, winged.

Type, *M. lodoiceivorus*.

The minute insect from which the above-mentioned characters are taken is related to the S. African genus *Platymerus*, from which it differs in having the antennæ geniculate, with a short, closely-articulated, 5-jointed funiculus, and a small oblong club, and the anterior coxae small and very widely separated. *Microplatymerus* has the general facies of a small Calandrid, and the broad flattened sterna and ascending mesothoracic epimera are suggestive of certain Madarides of the group Barina. No external sexual characters have been detected. *Platymerus* and *Antliarrhinus* live on African Cycads, the present genus on *Lodoicea*, the Coco-de-mer palm.

71. *Microplatymerus lodoiceivorus*, n. sp. (Pl. 24, figs. 37, 37 a—c.)

Rufo-testaceous, the eyes black, shining, finely flavo-pubescent. Head smooth; rostrum about half the length of the prothorax, sparsely, finely punctate. Prothorax large, broader than long, gradually narrowing from a little before the base to the extremely short collar-like apical portion, the sides rounded towards the base and apex, the hind angles obtuse, the base subtruncate; sparsely, minutely punctate, the punctures becoming coarser and more closely placed towards the sides, the disc with a narrow smooth space down the middle. Elytra barely one-half longer than the prothorax, conjointly rounded at the apex; sharply striate, the striæ feebly punctate, the interstices broad, flat, each with an irregular row of extremely minute punctures. Beneath very sparsely, minutely, the lateral portions closely and somewhat coarsely, punctate, the metathoracic episterna smooth. Intermediate and posterior tibiæ each with two minute teeth at the outer apical angle.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ —2 mm.

Loc. Seychelles: Praslin.

Nearly one hundred specimens of this insect were obtained by Mr Scott from the leaf-bases of a growing ♂ Coco-de-mer palm (*Lodoicea seychellarum*), in the Vallée de Mai, on Nov. 28th, 1908.

Group Trypetina.

The three genera placed in this group, like some of the American Trypetina, probably attack palms. Certain New Zealand forms at present referred to Cossonidæ (e.g. *Pogonorrhinus* and *Arecophaga*) would doubtless be better included here.

HOMALORRHYNCHUS, n. gen.

Rostrum long, slender, dissimilarly formed in the two sexes—nearly straight, flattened, and rugose in ♂, cylindrical, arcuate, and polished in ♀,—the antennæ inserted at (♀) or considerably beyond (♂) the middle, the scrobes inferior, extending to beneath the eyes; antennæ slender, the funiculus 7-jointed, the club oval, annulate, shining, sparsely pubescent; head large, somewhat deeply inserted, the eyes oval, transverse, moderately large, placed on the anterior portion immediately behind the base of the rostrum; prothorax rounded laterally, sometimes broader and subglobose in ♂, truncate or feebly sinuate at the base, with a short, narrow anterior lobe; scutellum small; elytra oblong; coxæ widely separated; mesothoracic epimera not ascending; metasternum long the episterna narrowly exposed; ventral segments 1 and 2 long, connate at the middle, 3 and 4 extremely short, the sutures straight; legs elongate; femora clavate, slender at the base, unarmed; tibiæ almost straight, feebly unguiculate at the outer apical angle; tarsi sparsely pilose, spongy-pubescent beneath, joint 1 small, 2 triangular, 3 bilobed, the lobes long and divergent, densely ciliate at the tip, the claw-joint long, the claws simple, free or subconnate; body elongate, rather convex, finely pubescent, in one species with small patches of scales, winged.

Type, *H. serripes*.

The three species referred to *Homalorrhynchus*, one of which has been found in the leaf-bases of the *Verschaffeltia*-palm, are somewhat nearly related to the Tropical American genera *Nanus*, Schönh. (= *Homaloxenus*, Woll.) and *Hoplorrhinoïdes*, Chainp., one or both of which have been found on palms. The widely separated coxae, the dissimilarly formed rostrum in the two sexes, the long legs, the clavate femora, and the divergent, apically ciliate lobes of the third tarsal joint, are its chief characters. The shining antennal club is suggestive of *Calandrinæ*, and the rostral structure somewhat approaches that of the palm-feeding *Derelomus*; but the Seychelles insects are not otherwise very closely allied to either of them. *Leptobaris*, Gerst., from Mozambique, to judge from the published figure in Peters' "Reise," is not unlike the present genus, but it is probably a true Barid. The generic name *Homalorrhynchus* is taken from the flattened rostrum of the male.

72. *Homalorrhynchus serripes*, n. sp. (Pl. 24, fig. 38, ♂.)

Elongate, moderately shining; ferruginous or reddish-brown, the head, prothorax, and under surface, and the thickened portion of the femora, sometimes piceous or nigropiceous; sparsely clothed with fine yellowish adpressed hairs, the hairs on the prothorax long, those on the elytra uniseriately arranged down each interstice. Head densely punctate; rostrum (♂) about as long as the prothorax, straight, flattened above, rugosely punctate to the tip, (♀) cylindrical, much more slender, arcuate, shining, very sparsely, minutely punctate; joint 2 of the funiculus about as long as 3 and 4 united, 3—7 short, widening outwards. Prothorax convex, in fully-developed ♂ nearly as long as broad, sub-globose, and a little wider than the elytra, in ♀ transverse and less dilated; densely punctate, the interspaces alutaceous. Elytra moderately long, parallel in their basal half, in the larger males very gradually widened forwards; punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose. Beneath shining, closely, rather finely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 deeply excavate down the middle in ♂. Anterior tibiæ of ♂ ciliate and finely or obsoletely serrulate within, and also toothed at the inner apical angle. Tarsal claws free.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ — $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

Eight specimens, varying greatly in size, the head and prothorax piceous in one of the larger males. The cilia on the anterior tibiæ of the male are so fine that they are soon abraded. The insect occurs in the forests near Morne Blanc, the high damp forest at the summit of Pilot (2000 feet), the forest behind Trois Frères (1500—2000 feet), the forest above Cascade, and the Mare aux Cochons district.

73. *Homalorrhynchus rubricatus*, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, convex, subcylindrical, somewhat shining; rufescent, the femora and antennal club piceous; obsoletely pubescent. Head closely punctate; rostrum (♂) almost straight, as long as the prothorax, slender, with the parallel-sided apical portion a little wider, flattened and rugosely punctate to the tip, (♀) very slender, strongly arcuate, cylindrical, shining, faintly punctate. Prothorax nearly or quite as long as broad, rounded at the sides, narrowed and feebly constricted anteriorly; densely punctate, the interspaces

dull and alutaceous. Elytra parallel in their basal half, of the same width as the prothorax; punctate-striate, the interstices not wider than the striæ, rugulose. Beneath shining, closely, coarsely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 deeply excavate down the middle in ♂. Anterior tibiæ unarmed on their inner edge. Tarsal claws free.

Length $1\frac{4}{5}$ —2 mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

Three males and two females, apparently more or less abraded: found near Morne Blanc, in the high forest of Morne Blanc and Pilot, and in the forest behind Trois Frères (1500—2000 feet). Narrower and more convex than *H. serripes*, and of about the same size as the smaller examples of that species, the rostrum more slender in both sexes, and more strongly bowed in the female, the under surface more coarsely punctate, the coxæ less widely separated, the anterior tibiæ unarmed on their inner edge in both sexes. The insect was found in the same localities as *H. serripes*.

74. *Homalorrhynchus verschaffeltiae*, n. sp. (Pl. 24, figs. 39, 39 a, ♂.)

Elongate, convex, shining; obscure testaceous, the prothorax more or less suffused with piceous, the elytra each with a rather broad transverse black fascia beyond the middle, not quite reaching the suture; clothed with scattered, minute, hair-like, pallid scales, those on the elytra being uniseriately arranged down each interstice, and also with patches of coarser whitish scales—one on each flank of the prothorax, as well as a transverse row at the base, and three small streaks along the third elytral interstice (one at the base, and another preceding and following the black fascia). Head densely punctate; rostrum (♂) a little longer than the prothorax, straight, rugosely punctate to the tip, (♀) very slender, slightly thickened at the base, arcuate, shining, obsoletely punctate. Prothorax broader than long, strongly rounded at the sides to the narrow apical portion, feebly bisinuate at the base; closely punctate, the interspaces shining. Elytra moderately long, very gradually narrowed from the base, as wide as the prothorax; punctate-striate, the interstices punctulate. Beneath sparsely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 broadly excavate down the middle in ♂. Anterior tibiae unarmed on their inner edge. Tarsal claws subconnate at the base.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

One male and two females. More shining than *H. serripes*, the prothorax relatively shorter in the male, the elytra nigro-fasciate, both with small patches of whitish scales, the tarsal claws subconnate at the base, the anterior tibiæ unarmed on their inner edge. The coxæ are all widely separated. The three specimens were taken near Morne Blanc, from between the leaf-bases of a growing *Verschaffeltia*-palm.

SPHODRIAS, n. gen.

Rostrum (♂), moderately stout, shorter than the prothorax, almost straight, flattened above, the antennæ inserted near the tip; antennæ slender, the funiculus 7-jointed, the club elongate, acuminate, rather slender, pubescent, annulate; head inserted to near the

eyes, the latter oval, transverse, large, not prominent; prothorax large, oval, bisinuate and closely fitting to the elytra at the base; scutellum rounded; elytra elongate; coxae widely separated; metasternum long, the episterna exposed; ventral segments 1 and 2 moderately long, 3 and 4 together shorter than 2, the sutures straight, the intercoxal process angulate in front; femora clavate, slender at the base, unarmed; tibiae strongly unguiculate at the inner apical angle; tarsi spongy-pubescent beneath, joint 1 small, 2 large, transverse, 3 broader than 2, strongly bilobed, the two lobes rounded, and ciliate externally, the claw-joint not much longer than 3, the claws small, divergent; body subcylindrical, elongate, squamose, winged.

Type, *S. magdaloides*.

This genus, the essential characters of which are taken from the male sex only, is closely related to *Homalorrhynchus*, differing from it in the more elongate antennal club, the strongly unguiculate tibiae, the broader tarsi (the third joint of which has rounded lobes and the claw-joint is comparatively short), the longer third and fourth ventral segments, and the subcylindrical squamose body. The female doubtless has a slender arcuate rostrum. The type has the general shape of a *Magdalais*. It may live upon some palm?

75. *Sphodrias magdaloides*, n. sp. (Pl. 24, fig. 40, ♂.)

♂. Subcylindrical, robust, moderately convex, opaque; obscure ferruginous, variegated, the femora included, with black, the antennæ ferruginous, with the club black; the upper surface maculated with dense patches of small adpressed ochreous scales, the scales on the prothorax condensed into about ten confluent spots and those on the elytra into numerous spots and streaks, which are mainly placed on the alternate interstices, the head, rostrum, under surface, and legs with small scattered ochreous scales. Head densely punctate; rostrum considerably shorter than the prothorax, slightly widened outwards, rugosely punctate to the tip; antennal club about as long as the last four joints of the funiculus, joints 1 and 2 of the latter elongate, the others short. Prothorax about as long as broad, rounded at the sides, narrowing from about the middle to the apical constriction; densely punctate. Elytra elongate, parallel in their basal half, very little wider than the prothorax; punctate-striate, the interstices flat, densely, rugosely punctate. Beneath shining, densely, coarsely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 deeply excavate down the middle. Anterior tibiae closely serrulate along their inner edge, bowed inwards at the apex, the apical uncus thus appearing very prominent.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{5}$ mm.

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette.

One male, captured at Mare aux Cochons or in the forest immediately above, Sept. 1908.

SYCITES, n. gen.

Rostrum (♂) rather slender, long, feebly curved, flattened above, the antennæ inserted in the dilated median portion, the scrobes lateral, obliquely descending to beneath the eyes, the buccal cavity transverse; mandibles short, feebly bidentate at the tip; head rather small, the eyes oval, small, depressed, placed immediately behind the base of the

rostrum ; antennæ rather stout, the funiculus 7-jointed, joint 3 transverse, 4—7 cylindrical, the club elongate, annulate, its basal half very little stouter than the funiculus, both closely pilose ; prothorax long and broad, rounded laterally ; scutellum small, rounded ; elytra oblong, covering the abdomen ; coxæ very widely separated, the pro-, meso-, and metasternum on the same plane, the mesosternum greatly developed, the anterior coxæ large and deeply inserted, the metathoracic episterna narrow ; ventral segments 1 and 2 connate at the middle, 3 and 4 together about as long as 2, the sutures straight ; legs stout ; femora feebly clavate, unarmed ; tibiæ sinuous within, straight on their outer edge, not carinate, the short uncus arising from about the middle of the apical margin ; tarsi short, stout, joints 1—3 spongy-pubescent beneath, 2 transverse, much wider than 1, 3 broad, bilobed, the lobes rounded externally, the claws short, free ; body elongate, broad, depressed, squamose and pilose, winged.

Type, *S. pilicornis*.

The type of this genus, the male only of which has come to hand, has exactly the facies of a true Calandrid, from which it differs in having the pygidium completely covered by the elytra, and the antennal club pilose and annulate. The antennæ (♂) are peculiarly formed, the third joint of the funiculus being extremely short and those following subcylindrical, the club, again, having a long cylindrical rugulose basal portion. *Sycites* must be placed in the Trypetina of Lacordaire, not far from *Nanus*. *Arthrotomus*, type *A. depressus*, Klug, from Madagascar, also comes near the present genus. The differently formed mandibles separate *Sycites* from *Rhina*.

76. *Sycites pilicornis*, n. sp. (Pl. 24, fig. 41, ♂.)

♂. Elongate oval, broad, depressed, opaque above, shining beneath ; dark brown, the rostrum, antennæ, legs, and under surface obscure ferruginous ; the elytra and the sides of the prothorax variegated with dense patches of small ochreous scales, those on the elytra reduced to spots or streaks at the base, along the sides, and on the apical declivity, the inter-ocular portion of the head also ochreo-squamose, the very minute darker scales on the rest of the upper surface inconspicuous, the under surface and legs finely pubescent. Head densely punctate ; rostrum nearly as long as the prothorax, slightly widened at the base, middle, and apex, asperato-punctate and subcarinate, armed at the tip above with a small erect tooth on each side ; antennæ with the funiculus and club closely, shortly pilose, the former with joint 2 triangular, 3 strongly transverse, 4—7 subcylindrical, short, together about as long as the club, 7 slightly longer than broad, the widened portion of the club very shining, the base rugulose. Prothorax large, slightly broader than long, distinctly wider than the elytra, bisinuate at the base, rapidly arcuately narrowing from the middle to the shallow apical constriction ; densely, finely punctate. Elytra very gradually narrowing from the base, conjointly rounded at the apex ; finely punctate-striate, the interstices broad, flat, densely rugulose. Beneath densely, moderately coarsely punctate ; ventral segment 1 broadly excavate down the middle.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth (prothorax) $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Loc. Seychelles : Mahé.

Two males, from the forest of Morne Blanc. Probably attached to some kind of palm, though no record of this is attached to the specimens.

Group **Cossonina.**

The Cossonina, as in many oceanic islands, are abundantly represented in the Seychelles. The collection before me contains 49 species, 29 of which belong to the Pentarthrides, some of them being very minute, and numerous new genera, if the characters used by Wollaston in his classification are to be considered of sufficient value, are required for their reception. The 18 Cossonides, on the contrary, with two exceptions, belong to known generic types, and are therefore much less specialized in the islands, some of them, in fact, are introductions. The two Dryophthorides call for no special comment. Many of the Pentarthrides are noted as having been found in the leaf-bases of endemic palms, or of screw-pine, hence it is not surprising to find many new forms amongst them. One species of *Stenotrupis* (= *Proëces rufipes* Fairm.), from the island of La Digue, is not represented in Mr Scott's collection, this making 50 in all from the Seychelles group.

Sect. **Dryophthorides.**

DRYOPHTHORUS.

Dryophthorus Schönherr, Cerc. Disp. Meth., p. 332 (1826); Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873, p. 442.

This genus is referred by most writers to the Cossonina, but its proper place is probably in the Calandrinæ, near the Sipalides.

A cosmopolitan genus, with many endemic species in the Hawaiian Is., possibly introduced in Europe.

77. *Dryophthorus lymexylon.*

Curculio lymexylon Fabr., Ent. Syst., i. 2, p. 420 (1792).

Curculio corticalis Payk., Mon. Cerc., p. 41 (1792).

Dryophthorus corticalis Say, Descr. N.Am. Cerc., p. 24 (1831); Complete Writings, i. p. 292.

Dryophthorus assimilis Gahan, Monogr. Christmas Is., p. 116 (1900).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

A common insect in the high forest of Morne Blanc, Trois Frères, and Cascade Estate. I can see no difference between specimens from Europe, N. America, Christmas Island, and Mahé, when clean examples are compared. They all have a well-defined subapical carina to the elytra formed by the united, more or less costate, fifth and seventh interstices. The elytra, themselves, vary in length, and in some examples the alternate interstices towards the apex are distinctly more raised than the rest.

78. *Dryophthorus ecarinatus*, n. sp.

Elongate, subfusiform, opaque, when fresh plumbeo-pruinose; nigro-piceous or black, the antennæ (the club excepted) and tarsi ferruginous, the femora and tibiæ sometimes

obscurely rufescent. Rostrum very stout, moderately long, coarsely punctate; head similarly punctured; eyes small, transverse, depressed. Prothorax long, subcylindrical, deeply constricted beyond the middle; coarsely, closely punctate. Elytra comparatively short, wider than the prothorax, obliquely narrowed from about the basal third, and produced at the apex, the humeri oblique; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices uniformly convex throughout, the fifth and seventh interstices not carinate at the apex.

Length (exclud. rostr.) $1\frac{9}{10}$ — $2\frac{1}{10}$ mm.

Loc. Seychelles : Mahé.

Twenty specimens, found in the same localities as the preceding species (and also in the Mare aux Cochons District), in company with which it was very possibly taken. Smaller than the smallest *D. lymexylon*, and separable from it by the non-carinate apices of the elytra. No sexual differences have been detected.

Sect. **Pentarthrides.**

CHÆRORRHINODES, n. gen.

Rostrum stout, curved, parallel-sided, about as long as the exposed portion of the head, the antennæ inserted at the middle, the scrobes oblique and rapidly descending; head long, exserted, the eyes small, lateral, somewhat prominent, distant from the prothorax; antennæ moderately long, the funiculus 5-jointed, joint 1 stout, 2—4 widening outwards, 2 small, triangular, 3—5 transverse, the club small, oval, aumulate, pubescent; prothorax subcylindrical, constricted before the apex; scutellum scarcely visible; elytra elongate, parallel-sided to beyond the middle, the apices simple; anterior coxæ somewhat narrowly separated; metasternum long, unimpressed; ventral segments 1 and 2 connate, 2 a little longer than 3 and 4 united, the latter short, the sutures straight; legs short; tibiæ with a slender uncus at the outer apical angle; tarsi with joints 1 and 2 very short, narrow, 3 wider, feebly lobed, the claws small; body very narrow, elongate-fusiform, opaque, rugose and incrusted above.

Type, *C. tenuiculus*.

The type of this genus may be described as a very narrow, small, feebly-developed *Chærorrhinus* (= *Pentacoptus*, Woll.), with a strongly exserted head, a curved, moderately long, stout, subcylindrical rostrum, rather long antennæ, and the stout, spiniform prolongation of the outer angle of the tibiæ reduced to a slender uncus. The general facies is suggestive of that of *Melarhinus*. The type of *Chærorrhinus* is European, that of *Pentacoptus* is from Japan. The 5-jointed funiculus separates the present genus from *Pholidoforus*. *C. tenuiculus* is probably winged.

79. *Chærorrhinodes tenuiculus*, n. sp.

♂. Very elongate, narrow, fusiform, feebly convex, opaque; piceous, the antennæ and legs obscure ferruginous, the dense rugose punctuation of the upper surface visible through the earthy incrustation. Rostrum stout, less rugosely punctured than the exposed portion of the head, the two together much longer than the prothorax, the head narrow, less than twice the width of the rostrum. Prothorax about as long as

broad, the strong subapical constriction leaving a collar-like anterior margin. Elytra rather more than three times the length of, and considerably wider than, the prothorax, attenuate at the apex; with closely-packed rows of coarse, oblong punctures placed in rather deep striæ, the very narrow rugose interstices somewhat convex, 2 and 3 becoming more prominent on the apical declivity. Beneath somewhat shining, closely punctate; ventral segment 1 shallowly sulcate down the middle.

Length 2 mm.

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette.

One example, found on Sept. 6th, 1908, at Mare aux Cochons. The insect superficially resembles a narrow *Monotoma*.

PENTARTHNUM.

Pentarthrum Wollaston, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (2) xiv. p. 129 (1854); Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873, pp. 13, 446, 513.

Four species from the Seychelles are referred to this genus, type *P. huttoni* (which is probably an exotic form introduced into Europe), the numerous other "Pentarthrides" from these islands being better placed elsewhere. The head-quarters of *Pentarthrum* would appear to be in New Zealand or the Hawaiian Islands. One of the new species now added, *P. punctatissimum*, is remarkable in having an unusually slender rostrum in the female. Some of the known forms have an extraordinary wide distribution.

80. *Pentarthrum longicolle*, n. sp. (Pl. 24, fig. 42, ♂.)

♂. Very elongate, subcylindrical, rather convex, shining, black, the antennæ and tarsi nigro-piceous. Rostrum very stout, moderately long, widened towards the base, coarsely, closely punctate, the punctuation becoming much finer on the apical half, shallowly sulcate at the base; eyes prominent, the head constricted behind them; antennæ stout, joints 2—5 of the funiculus strongly transverse, the club small. Prothorax about one-fourth longer than broad, rounded at the sides posteriorly, gradually narrowing forwards, and deeply constricted before the apex; coarsely, closely punctate, except along a narrow smooth median space. Scutellum minute. Elytra moderately long, of the same width as the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, broadly produced at the apex, and with the apical portion narrowly explanate externally; coarsely crenate-striate, the very narrow convex interstices uniseriate-punctate. Beneath very coarsely, the prosternum rugosely, punctate; metasternum depressed in the centre posteriorly; ventral segment 1 excavate down the middle, 5 with a compressed, smooth, cariniform, median ridge. Anterior coxae large, narrowly separated. Tibiae sharply mucronate at the inner apical angle, and ciliate on the inner margin near the tip.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ — $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

Two males, one from the Mare aux Cochons district, the other from the forest above Cascade. A very distinct form, with an unusually elongate prothorax, a basally widened rostrum, and stout antennæ. *P. longicolle* is not unlike the Tasmanian *P. nigrum*,

Woll., but it is much more elongate. The 5-jointed funiculus distinguishes it from *Rhyncolus*.

81. *Pentarthrum punctatissimum*, n. sp.

Elongate, subfusiform, robust, feebly shining; piceous, the tarsi, the base of the antennæ, and the antennal club, often ferruginous. Rostrum (δ) stout, thickened towards the base, feebly curved, moderately long, densely, rugosely punctate, (φ) more curved, longer, and much more slender, subcylindrical, thickened towards the base and slightly widened at the tip, shining, finely punctate, rugose at the base; antennæ in φ inserted near the base of the rostrum, in δ at about the basal third, the club small; eyes moderately prominent; head, the exposed part of the basal portion included, very rugosely punctate. Prothorax much longer than broad, subconical, strongly constricted before the apex, and rounded at the sides posteriorly; densely, coarsely punctate. Scutellum minute. Elytra as wide as the prothorax, moderately long, very gradually narrowing from the base in φ , subparallel in their basal third in δ , conjointly rounded and narrowly explanate at the apex; coarsely crenate-striate, the interstices very narrow, somewhat convex, and rugulose, the first (sutural) closely uniseriate-punctate. Beneath coarsely, densely punctate; metasternum flattened and sulcate posteriorly; ventral segments 1 and 2 broadly excavate down the middle in δ . Anterior coxae narrowly separated.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{5}$ mm. ($\delta\varphi$).

Loc. Seychelles: Praslin.

Forty-two specimens, found in the leaf-bases of a growing δ Coco-de-mer, in the Vallée de Mai, on Nov. 28th, 1908. In this species the rostrum is dissimilarly formed in the two sexes, the antennal club is quite small, and the entire surface, above and beneath (including the exposed basal portion of the head), is densely, coarsely punctate.

82. *Pentarthrum seychellarum*, n. sp.

δ . Elongate, subfusiform, convex, shining; piceous, the tarsi and antennæ obscure ferruginous. Rostrum stout, feebly curved, parallel-sided, about as long as the width of the head with the eyes, much more finely punctured than the inter-ocular space, slightly depressed at the base; eyes prominent, rather large; antennæ with joints 3—5 of the funiculus strongly transverse, the club small. Prothorax a little longer than broad, oblongo-conic, rounded at the sides posteriorly and feebly constricted just before the apex; densely, moderately coarsely punctate, except along the smooth abbreviated median line. Scutellum minute. Elytra moderately long, slightly wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal third and gradually narrowing thence to the apex, the apices not explanate; crenate-striate, the interstices transversely rugulose and closely uniseriate-punctate. Beneath closely punctate; ventral segment 1 excavate down the middle. Anterior tibiæ sinuate, and ciliate towards the apex, within.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

One specimen, from the Cascade Estate, 800—1500 feet. The parallel-sided rostrum and finer sculpture separate *P. seychellarum* from *P. punctatissimus* and *P. longicolle*.

83. *Pentarthrum scotti*, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, narrow, rather convex, shining; rufo-piceous, with a faint brassy tinge. Head and rostrum closely, very finely punctate; rostrum stout, subcylindrical, feebly curved, rather more than half the length of the prothorax; head constricted behind the eyes, the latter prominent and moderately large; antennæ short, the club rather small, ovate. Prothorax a little longer than broad, somewhat oval, narrowed and constricted towards the apex; closely, finely punctate, except along a narrow space down the middle. Scutellum extremely minute. Elytra moderately long, very gradually narrowing from the base, conjointly rounded at the apex; punctato-sulcate, the interstices narrow, faintly punctulate. Beneath sparsely, very finely punctate, the metasternum sulcate. Anterior coxæ separated by the width of one of them. Tarsi short, the third joint feebly lobed.

Length $2\frac{1}{5}$ mm. (♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

One specimen, assumed to be female, the first ventral segment being unimpressed. Smaller, narrower, and less convex than *P. seychellarum*, the prothorax very finely punctate, the elytra punctato-sulcate and with much smoother, narrower interstices. *P. scotti* was found in the high forest of Morne Blanc.

TEMNORRHAMPHUS, n. gen.

Rostrum broad, transverse, parallel-sided, grooved above, truncate at the tip, leaving the apices of the mandibles exposed, the scrobes very deep, transverse, the antennæ inserted near the apex, the buccal cavity large; head broad, feebly constricted behind the eyes, the latter not very prominent; coxæ large, the anterior pair separated by the width of the coxa; antennæ stout, with a 5-jointed funiculus and a small club, the scape extending to far beyond the eyes; tibiæ with the outer apical angle produced into a long curved hook, the inner angle mucronate; body elongate, robust, subcylindrical, glabrous; the other characters as in *Pentarthrum* (type *P. huttoni*, Woll.).

Type, *T. latirostris*.

The single species referred to *Temnorhamphus* may be described as a robust *Pentarthrum* with the head and rostrum formed very much as in the Rhyncolid-genus *Eremotes*. It cannot be included in *Pentarthrum* as defined by Wollaston. The type is a strongly-built, convex, subcylindrical insect, with the apices of the elytra more narrowly explanate than in the widely distributed *P. apicale*, Broun, and the large anterior coxæ separated by a space equalling the width of one of them.

84. *Temnorhamphus latirostris*, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, rather convex, subcylindrical, feebly shining; piceous or nigropiceous, the elytral humeri rufescent, the antennæ and tarsi obscure ferruginous. Head and rostrum closely, finely punctate, the rostrum shallowly sulcate down the middle, the groove extending backwards to the small inter-ocular fovea; antennæ moderately stout,

joints 2—5 of the funiculus strongly transverse. Prothorax about as long as broad, convex, subtrapezoidal, constricted immediately before the apex and also at the base (as seen from above), the base distinctly margined; densely, moderately coarsely punctate, except along a narrow, smooth, abbreviated median line. Scutellum transverse, small. Elytra barely twice the length of the prothorax, and of the same width, very gradually narrowing from the base, the apex produced and narrowly explanate, the seventh interstice also subangularly dilated externally towards the tip; crenate-striate, the interstices convex, transversely rugulose, and irregularly uniserrate-punctate. Beneath alutaceous, rather finely punctate; metasternum sulcate. Anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate. Tarsi with joints 1—3 rather stout, 3 wider than 2 and feebly bilobed.

Length $2\frac{4}{5}$ — $3\frac{1}{10}$ mm. (δ ?).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

Four specimens, sex not definitely ascertained. These were found on Cascade Estate, at about 800—1000 feet.

HYPONENTARTHROUM, n. gen.

Rostrum curved, subcylindrical, subangularly dilated between the points of insertion of the antennæ, more slender in ♀, the antennæ inserted at (δ) or behind (φ) the middle, the scrobes inferior, short, not reaching the eyes; head small, short, sharply constricted behind the eyes, the latter small and moderately prominent; antennæ with a 5-jointed funiculus and a small club, the scape thickened in δ ; prothorax oval, greatly developed, wider than the elytra in both sexes, constricted immediately before the apex; scutellum small; elytra moderately elongate, punctato-sulcate; coxæ small, widely separated, anterior pair more distant than intermediate pair; prosternum broadly flattened; metasternum long; first ventral suture distinct, sinuate; tibiæ feebly unguiculate; tarsi short, rather stout, third joint feebly lobed, the claws long; body subfusiform, subdepressed, glabrous: species small.

Type, *H. microcephalum*.

The single species included in this genus is nearly related to *Pentarthrum*, differing from it in the unusually small head, the long, subcylindrical, moderately stout rostrum, the greatly developed prothorax, the broadly flattened prosternum, the very widely separated anterior coxæ, and the feebly unguiculate tibiæ. The head is so small that the eyes, at first sight, appear to be inserted at the sides of the rostrum. The insect is attached to the Coco-de-mer palm (*Lodoicea*).

85. *Hypopentarthrum microcephalum*, n. sp. (Pl. 24, fig. 43, δ .)

Moderately elongate, rather broad, subfusiform, somewhat convex above, broadly flattened down the middle beneath, shining; nigro-piceous, the antennæ and legs piceous, the base and club of the former and the tarsi ferruginous. Head and rostrum densely punctate, the latter smoother in ♀; rostrum (δ) about two-thirds the length of the prothorax, moderately stout, (φ) much longer and rather slender; antennæ with a stouter scape in δ than in ♀. Prothorax longer than broad, a little wider than the elytra;

closely, rather coarsely punctate. Scutellum smooth. Elytra moderately long, very gradually narrowing from the base; closely punctato-sulcate, the interstices flat. Beneath closely, rather coarsely punctate; metasternum obsoletely canaliculate; ventral segment 1 hollowed down the middle in ♂.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Praslin.

Three males and one female, taken from the leaf-bases of a growing ♀ Coco-de-mer, in the Vallée de Mai, Nov. 28, 1908.

STENOPENTARTHROUM, n. gen.

Rostrum cylindrical, rather stout, the antennæ (♂) inserted towards the base; head small, narrow, feebly constricted at a short distance behind the eyes, the latter small and depressed; antennæ stout, with a five-jointed funiculus and a rather large abrupt club, the scape reaching considerably beyond the eyes; prothorax oval, strongly constricted before the apex; scutellum small; elytra subcylindrical; anterior coxae narrowly separated; legs short; tibiæ feebly unguiculate; tarsi stout, the claw-joint included, joint 3 bilobed, the claws small; body elongate, linear, somewhat depressed, delicately sculptured, glabrous.

Type, *S. pandanae*.

The very small Pentarthrid from which the above characters are taken is not unlike *Stenotrupis gracilis* (a species doubtfully included in *Stenotrupis* on account of its small, non-elongated, conical head); but differs from it in having the rostrum and antennæ shorter and stouter, the tarsi widened and with a thicker claw-joint, and the prothorax abruptly constricted before the apex. From *Microtrupis* the present genus may be separated by the structure of the tarsi, the longer head, and the abruptly constricted prothorax. Compared with the small, elongate species of *Pentarthrum*, such as *P. angustissimum*, Woll., from Japan, the short limbs, delicate sculpture, relatively larger antennal club, stouter claw-joint to the tarsi, &c., sufficiently distinguish *Stenopentarthrum*. *S. pandanae* is doubtless attached to *Pandanus*.

86. *Stenopentarthrum pandanae*, n. sp.

♂. Shining, nigro-piceous, the antennæ (the club excepted) and tarsi ferruginous. Rostrum feebly curved, nearly twice the length of the exposed anterior portion of the head, sparsely punctate; head finely punctate; antennæ with joints 3—5 of the funiculus strongly transverse. Prothorax longer than broad, oval, much narrowed anteriorly, and abruptly constricted before the apex; closely, finely punctate. Elytra elongate, parallel, of the same width as the prothorax; very finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat. Beneath finely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 sulcate down the middle, 5 shallowly foveate.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette, Mahé.

Two specimens, both from the high forest, the one from Silhouette indicated as having been taken from between the leaf-bases of a growing *Pandanus Hornei*.

TRAPEZIRRHYNCHUS, n. gen.

Rostrum short, stout, widening outwards in both sexes, in ♂ trapezoidal, as broad as long, and rounded at the apex, in ♀ more convex above, longer, and narrower, the antennæ inserted behind the middle, the scrobes transverse, shallow; eyes small, lateral, somewhat distant from the basal constriction of the head; head exserted, broad in ♂, narrow in ♀; antennæ rather slender, the funiculus five-jointed, joints 2—5 small, 3—5 transverse, the club small, ovate, narrow, the scape sinuate and about reaching the posterior margin of the eyes; prothorax oval; scutellum minute; elytra moderately long, punctate-striate; coxæ small, widely separated; metasternum long; ventral segments 1 and 2 connate, 3 and 4 short, the sutures straight; legs short; tibiæ somewhat feebly unguiculate at the outer apical angle; tarsi short, joints 1—3 small, subequal in length, 3 a little wider than 2, the claw-joint about as long as the others united, the claws small; body narrow, subfusiform, shining, glabrous, winged: species minute.

Type, *T. silhouettensis*.

The single species referred to this Pentarthrid-genus is nearly related to *Proconus*, Broun (type, *Pentarthrum asperirostre*, Broun), from New Zealand, differing from it in having the head and rostrum dissimilarly formed in the two sexes, the antennal club much smaller, the basal joints of the tarsi less widened, and the coxæ not so widely separated. The male of the New Zealand *Pentarthrum helmsianum*, Sharp (perhaps the finest known Pentarthrid), has a somewhat similarly shaped rostrum.

87. *Trapezirrhynchus silhouettensis*, n. sp. (Pl. 24, fig. 44, ♂.)

Somewhat depressed, piceous or nigro-piceous, the rostrum, antennæ, and legs ferruginous or obscure ferruginous, shining, glabrous. Head and rostrum closely, minutely punctate, together about as long as the prothorax; rostrum (♂) as broad as the head with the eyes, transversely depressed at the base, (♀) much narrower, transversely convex, about twice as long as its width at the base, and more shining; eyes slightly prominent. Prothorax about as long as broad, oval, narrowing forwards and moderately constricted before the apex; closely, finely punctate. Elytra moderately long, not or very little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; closely punctate-striate, the interstices very narrow and somewhat convex. Beneath closely punctate; metasternum obsoletely canaliculate; ventral segments 1 and 2 excavate down the middle in ♂.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette.

Three males and two females found at the Mare aux Cochons or in the forest above, the males varying a little in the development of the head and prothorax.

STENOTRUPIS.

Stenotrupis Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873, pp. 447, 515; Champion, Biol. Centr.-Am., Coleopt., iv. 7, p. 13 (1909).

Dioëdimorpha Broun, New Zealand Journ. Sci., i. p. 489 (1883).

Stenotrupis would appear to have its head-quarters in the Seychelles, whence 15 species

are now known, some of these being closely related to the type, *S. crassifrons*, Woll., from Makian, in the Malayan Archipelago. They are all elongate forms, with the exposed anterior portion of the head prolonged or dilated, and the small, depressed or inconspicuous, eyes well separated or distant from the basal constriction; and the rostrum more or less thickened at the tip, stouter in ♂ than in ♀, sometimes much widened in the former, and sometimes extremely slender in the latter, sex. In the remarkable series obtained by Mr Scott there is a complete gradation from the robust *S. crassipes* to the minute slender *S. dumetorum*. The males have the first one or two ventral segments more or less grooved down the middle, and the fifth sometimes foveate. The genus also includes various forms from Tropical America and New Zealand, and is doubtless represented in other regions. One of the New Zealand species, *S. (Pentarthrum) wollastoniana*, Sharp, the type of *Dioëdimorpha*, Broun, is closely related to *S. parallela*; and *Pentarthrum debile*, Sharp, from New Zealand, and *P. prolixum*, Sharp, from the Hawaiian Islands, also belong here.

- a. Head with the exposed anterior portion oblong, dilated, or subconical, sometimes considerably shorter or transverse in ♀, and constricted at a greater or less distance behind the eyes, the latter small; prothorax elongate.
- a¹. Tibiae (or at least the anterior pair) distinctly mucronate at inner apical angle, the outer uncus well developed.
- a². Rostrum very long and subcylindrical in both sexes, at most feebly widened at tip; body very elongate; under surface coarsely punctate.
- a³. Body fusiform; prothorax more finely punctate; rostrum stout in ♂, slender in ♀; anterior portion of head oblong in ♂, shorter in ♀ ... *lodoiceicola*.
- b³. Body subcylindrical; prothorax coarsely punctate; rostrum stout in ♀ [♂ unknown]; anterior portion of head transverse (♀) ... *rufipes*.
- b². Rostrum much shorter; elytra less elongate: species small *convexuscula*.
- c². Rostrum widened outwards, stout in ♂, slender in ♀.
- c³. Anterior portion of the head oblong; body elongate, depressed.
- a⁴. Upper surface densely, coarsely punctate; legs stout; third tarsal joint broad, bilobed; under surface closely, coarsely punctate: species large and robust... *crassipes*.
- b⁴. Upper surface more finely punctate; third tarsal joint smaller; under surface sparsely, finely punctate: species more slender *parallela*.
- d³. Anterior portion of the head transverse; body subcylindrical ... *filum*.
- b¹. Tibiae not or obsoletely mucronate at inner apical angle, the outer uncus feebly developed; body depressed, narrow; rostrum more or less thickened at tip: species small or very small.
- d². Rostrum broad and much widened outwards in ♂, slender and more elongate in ♀; apex of elytra sparsely pilose *biformis*.
- e². Rostrum slender in ♀, stouter in ♂, slightly widened at tip.
- e³. Upper surface finely pubescent throughout.
- c⁴. Third tarsal joint broader, bilobed; upper surface subopaque *tarsalis*.
- d⁴. Third tarsal joint narrower.

- a⁵. Upper surface opaque, very densely punctate; rostrum rather stout in ♂ *caliginosa*.
- b⁵. Upper surface subopaque, more sparsely punctate; rostrum more slender in ♂ *conicicephala*.
- f³. Upper surface pubescent at apex only, shining.
 - e⁴. Prothorax closely punctate *nemoralis*.
 - f⁴. Prothorax sparsely punctate *polita*.
- g³. Upper surface glabrous or subglabrous.
- g⁴. Upper surface subopaque, sericeous; rostrum rather stout in ♂ *sericata*.
- h⁴. Upper surface shining.
 - c⁵. Body more coarsely punctate above: species larger *nitidula*.
 - d⁵. Body finely punctate above: species small *silvicola*.
- b. Head with the exposed anterior portion shorter, conical, very feebly constricted behind the eyes, the latter depressed; prothorax less elongate; third tarsal joint narrow: species minute *dumetorum*.

88. *Stenotrups lodoiceicola*, n. sp.

Very elongate, narrow, somewhat fusiform, feebly shining; black or pitchy-black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous, the rostrum, femora, and tibiæ rufo-piceous. Head and base of rostrum densely and somewhat rugosely, the rest of the latter finely, punctate, the apical portion of the rostrum a little smoother in ♀; head in ♂ elongated in front of the deep basal constriction and with the post-ocular portion nearly twice the length of the eyes, in ♀ much shorter, and with the post-ocular portion less than the length of the eyes, the latter feebly convex; rostrum (♂♀) elongate, curved, thickened at the base, and slightly widened at the apex, in ♂ stout, in ♀ more slender; antennæ moderately long, the club rather small, the joints of the funiculus somewhat loosely articulated. Prothorax elongate, obliquely narrowing from about the middle to the deep subapical constriction; closely punctate. Elytra elongate, as wide as the prothorax, gradually narrowing from the base, the apices somewhat separately rounded and very narrowly explanate; closely punctate-striate, the interstices flat, faintly punctulate, and transversely rugulose. Beneath closely, coarsely punctate; metasternum feebly sulcate posteriorly; ventral segments 1 and 2 slightly depressed down the middle, and 5 transversely impressed, in ♂. Tibiæ mucronate at the inner apical angle. Third tarsal joint bilobed.

Length $3\frac{2}{5}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Praslin.

Twenty-two specimens, found in the leaf-bases of a growing ♂ Coco-de-mer (*Lodoicea seychellarum*), in the Vallée de Mai, Nov. 28th, 1908. In this insect the rostrum is elongate in both sexes (the exposed portion of the head together with the rostrum being about as long as the prothorax), and the head is much longer in the male than in the female. *S. lodoiceicola* approaches *S. parallela* and *S. crassipes*. The tibiæ are mucronate at the inner apical angle in both sexes, as in the Malayan *S. crassifrons*, Woll.

89. *Stenotrupis rufipes*.

Proëces rufipes Fairm., Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1902, p. 381; Kolbe, Mitteil. Mus. Berlin, v. p. 45 (1910).

♀. Very elongate, narrow, robust, flattened on the disc, somewhat shining; piceous, the antennæ, apical half of the rostrum, and legs ferruginous. Head with the post-ocular portion (as seen from above) a little longer than the somewhat depressed eyes, closely, coarsely punctate; rostrum feebly curved, stout, cylindrical, together with the head about as long as the prothorax, slightly widened towards the base and apex, finely punctate in its outer half, the punctuation of the basal portion as coarse as that of the head, the antennæ inserted at about the basal third. Prothorax elongate, one-half longer than broad, gradually narrowed from the basal third to the deep apical constriction; coarsely, closely punctate. Elytra elongate, of the same width as the prothorax; subparallel in their basal half; closely punctate-striate, the interstices narrow, flat on the disc, feebly punctulate. Beneath subopaque, coarsely, closely punctate. Tibiæ mucronate at the inner apical angle and strongly unguiculate at the outer apical angle.

Length $3\frac{2}{5}$ mm. (♀).

Loc. Seychelles: La Digue.

The above description is taken from the type belonging to the Paris Museum. Fairmaire included this species under *Proëces*, which has a 7-jointed funiculus, not noticing, apparently, that five joints only were present in his *P. rufipes*. Amongst the Seychelles forms here described, *S. rufipes* is perhaps nearest allied to *S. parallelia*, differing from it in the transverse, coarsely punctured exposed portion of the head; the stouter, more coarsely punctate rostrum; the less elongate, more coarsely punctate prothorax; the larger punctures of the elytral striae; the coarsely punctate, subopaque under surface; and the ferruginous legs, antennæ, and rostrum. From *S. lodoiceicola*, which has a similarly shaped head and coarsely punctate, dull under surface, it may be distinguished by its narrower and more cylindrical form (the prothorax being less narrowed anteriorly), the stouter rostrum in the female, &c.

90. *Stenotrupis convexiuscula*, n. sp.

♂. Very elongate, narrow, subfusiform, somewhat convex, feebly shining; black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous, the femora and tibiæ piceous, the rostrum rufescent. Head and base of rostrum densely, rugosely punctate, the rest of the rostrum shining and faintly striate-punctate; rostrum moderately stout, feebly curved, barely twice the length of the head, distinctly widened at and before the base, and also at the tip; head oblong, constricted far behind the eyes, the latter depressed; antennæ rather slender, the club abrupt. Prothorax elongate, subconical, rounded at the sides posteriorly, constricted before the apex; densely punctate, except along the incomplete smooth median line. Elytra moderately elongate, subparallel in their basal half, and narrowing thence to the apex; very finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat and transversely rugulose. Beneath more shining than above, closely punctate; metasternum sulcate; ventral segments broadly depressed down the middle, 5 densely punctured and pubescent.

Anterior coxae separated by the width of one of them. Anterior tibiæ mucronate at the inner apical angle. Third tarsal joint moderately dilated.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette.

One male, found in forest at the Mare aux Cochons, Sept. 6th, 1908. This insect is more convex than most of its allies, and fusiform in shape; the head and prothorax are densely punctured; the elytra, as compared with the elongate prothorax, are comparatively short, narrowed from the middle, and very finely punctate-striate; and the inter-antennal portion of the rostrum is conspicuously widened. The elongate head brings the species into *Stenotrupis*.

91. *Stenotrupis crassipes*, n. sp.

♂. Very elongate, robust, filiform, moderately depressed, feebly shining, rufo-piceous. Head and rostrum together about as long as the prothorax, closely, rather coarsely punctate, the punctures becoming much finer on the apical portion of the rostrum, the latter stout, curved, much widened towards the apex; head greatly developed, oblong, the sides becoming parallel before the abrupt, deep, basal constriction, the post-ocular space about three times the length of the eyes, the inter-ocular fovea oblong, the eyes small and feebly convex; antennæ rather stout, the club moderately large. Prothorax elongate, gradually narrowed from about the middle to the subapical constriction; densely, rather coarsely punctate, with an indication of a smooth median line. Scutellum transverse. Elytra very elongate, subparallel, slightly compressed at the sides before the middle, conjointly rounded at the apex; closely, shallowly punctate-striate, the interstices not wider than the striæ, faintly punctulate. Beneath densely, rather coarsely punctate, the head transversely rugose, the sides of the metasternum depressed and rugulose punctured; ventral segments slightly hollowed down the middle, 5 with a very large rounded fovea. Legs very stout; tibiæ mucronate at the inner apical angle, the anterior pair sinuate and ciliate within; third tarsal joint strongly bilobed, the claws small.

Length 6 mm.

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

One specimen, from the high forest of Morne Blanc or Pilot. Larger, duller, more coarsely punctured, and much more robust than *S. parallela*, the legs very stout, the third tarsal joint strongly bilobed, the eyes a little more prominent, the head with a conspicuous oblong fovea. *S. crassipes* is of about the same size as large *S. (Pentarthurm) prolixa*, Sharp, from the Hawaiian Islands.

92. *Stenotrupis parallela*, n. sp.

Very elongate, narrow, filiform, depressed, shining; black, the antennæ and tarsi, and sometimes the rostrum also, ferruginous or obscure ferruginous. Head and rostrum rather closely, conspicuously punctate, the latter a little smoother in ♀; rostrum curved, widened towards the apex, in ♂ moderately stout and barely two-thirds the length of the prothorax, in ♀ considerably longer and more slender; head oblong-oval, stout,

becoming subparallel-sided immediately before the abrupt basal constriction, the post-ocular portion twice or thrice the length of the eyes, the latter depressed; antennæ rather stout, joints 3—5 of the funiculus transverse, the club short-ovate, moderately large. Prothorax about twice as long as broad, gradually narrowing forwards to the subapical constriction, feebly rounded at the sides posteriorly; rather closely punctate, except along a narrow space down the middle. Elytra very elongate, scarcely so wide as the prothorax in ♂, parallel to near the apex, and there bluntly rounded and narrowly explanate; closely punctate-striate, the striæ shallow, the interstices flat and faintly transversely rugulose. Beneath very shining, sparsely, minutely punctate; the head transversely rugose, the lateral portions of the metasternum and first two ventral segments depressed and densely alutaceous, the metasternum sharply canaliculate, the fifth segment densely punctured; the second segment obsoletely sulcate, and the fifth broadly depressed and densely rugose, in ♂. Tibiæ distinctly mucronate at the inner apical angle, the anterior pair feebly sinuate and ciliate within. Tarsi short, stout, joint 3 bilobed.

Length 3—4 $\frac{2}{5}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette, Praslin.

Fifty specimens, varying greatly in size and in the development of the rostrum in the male. Apparently one of the commoner Cossonids of the Seychelles. Silhouette, found near Mont Pot-à-eau, ca. 1500 feet, and in the forests above Mare aux Cochons, including one specimen taken from the decayed head of a felled *Verschaffeltia*-palm. Mahé, from the high forest behind Trois Frères (1500—2000 feet), the Mare aux Cochons district (1000—2000 feet), and the forest above Cascade Estate. Praslin, from the Coco-de-mer forest in the Vallée de Mai, Côtes d'Or Estate. The present species is very like the New Zealand *S. (Pentarthurum) wollastoniana*, Sharp, but has a much longer prothorax, a more coarsely punctured head, a smaller antennal club, and a broader third tarsal joint. From the Malayan *S. crassifrons*, Woll., the type of the genus, *S. parallela*, may be known by its more elongate prothorax, the stouter antennæ, with less acuminate club, and the more parallel elytra.

93. *Stenotrupis filum*, n. sp.

♂. Very elongate, narrow, subcylindrical, rather convex, shining; black, the antennæ and tarsi ferruginous, the femora and tibiæ piceous. Head and rostrum closely punctate, together about as long as the prothorax, the rostrum stout, curved, widened behind the middle and at the apex, the head oblong, faintly sulcate between the rather small eyes, the space between the latter and the basal constriction very little longer than the eyes; antennæ rather stout, the club short-ovate, moderately large. Prothorax very elongate, gradually narrowing from about the basal third to the subapical constriction; closely punctate, except along a narrow space down the middle. Elytra elongate, at the base as wide as the prothorax, very gradually narrowing to the conjointly rounded apices; shallowly punctate-striate, the interstices flat and transversely rugulose. Beneath closely, finely punctate, the metasternum depressed laterally; ventral segments unimpressed, 5 densely punctate, convex. Tibiæ mucronate at the inner apical angle. Third tarsal joint bilobed.

Length 3 mm.

Loc. Seychelles : Silhouette.

One male, found in the forest above Mare aux Cochons. This insect is of the size of the smaller examples of *S. parallela*, differing from that species in its more convex, subcylindrical shape, and in having the head shorter and less inflated, the elytra relatively shorter, the ventral segments 2 and 5 unimpressed (δ), and the sides of the metasternum less depressed and smoother.

94. *Stenotrupis biformis*, n. sp.

Very elongate, narrow, subfusiform, somewhat depressed, shining, ferruginous, the apex of the elytra sparsely pilose. Head and rostrum closely, minutely punctate, the latter much smoother and more shining in ♀; rostrum (δ) feebly curved, very stout, rapidly widened outwards, barely twice the length of the greatly-developed, exposed portion of the head, (♀) very slender, widened at the apex, and nearly four times the length of the head, the antennae inserted at basal third or fourth; head constricted far behind the eyes, broad and somewhat oval in δ , smaller, transverse, and more narrowed anteriorly in ♀, the post-ocular space twice the length of the eyes in δ , the latter depressed; antennæ with a rather large abrupt club, comparatively stout in δ , slender in ♀. Prothorax much longer than broad, subconical, rounded at the sides posteriorly, constricted just before the apex; densely, minutely punctate, with an indication of a smooth median line. Scutellum transverse. Elytra elongate, subparallel to near the apex; closely, very finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat, faintly transversely rugulose. Beneath closely, minutely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 deeply sulcate, and 5 foveate, in δ . Third tarsal joint feebly lobed.

Length $1\frac{9}{10}$ — $2\frac{1}{10}$ mm. ($\delta\varphi$).

Loc. Seychelles : Silhouette.

One male and two females, found in the forest above Mare aux Cochons. In this insect the head and rostrum are so dissimilarly formed in the two sexes that the male could easily be taken for a different species; the female, too, has the anterior portion of the rostrum unusually prolonged. The puncturing of the prothorax is extremely fine and close. The general shape of the body is very like that of a small *Rhizophagus*.

95. *Stenotrupis tarsalis*, n. sp.

Very elongate, narrow, subfusiform, depressed, alutaceous and opaque above, shining beneath; ferruginous, the eyes black, clothed when fresh with excessively minute hairs. Head and base of rostrum densely, the rest of the latter more finely, punctate, the apical portion of the rostrum smoother in ♀; head in δ prolonged in front of the basal constriction, in ♀ shorter, the post-ocular portion a little longer than the eyes in δ and of about the same length in ♀, the inter-ocular fovea distinct, the eyes small and depressed; rostrum together with the head about as long as the prothorax, subcylindrical, slightly widened at the tip, moderately stout in δ , slender and more curved in ♀, the antennæ slender, inserted near the base in ♀, and at the basal third in δ , the club abrupt.

Prothorax elongate, narrowing from about the basal third to the deep subapical constriction, rounded at the sides posteriorly; closely, finely punctate. Elytra elongate, subparallel in their basal half; finely, shallowly punctate-striate, the interstices flat and densely rugulose. Beneath sparsely, finely punctate, the sides of the metasternum and first ventral segment depressed and rugulose, the metasternum canaliculate; ventral segments 1 and 2 excavate down the middle in ♂. Third tarsal joint greatly dilated, bilobed.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

Upwards of fifty examples of this species were obtained by Mr Scott in the forest above Cascade and in the Mare aux Cochons district. *S. tarsalis* is easily distinguishable from the allied forms by its long head, the greatly developed third tarsal joint, and the uniformly ferruginous body, the upper surface of which is dull, alutaceous, and microscopically pubescent, and the lower surface shining. It bears some resemblance to the much larger *S. (Pentarthurum) prolixa*, Sharp, of the Hawaiian Islands.

. 96. *Stenotrupis caliginosa*, n. sp.

Very elongate, narrow, subparallel-sided, strongly depressed, opaque above, shining beneath; piceous or nigro-piceous, the tip of the rostrum obscurely rufescent, the antennæ and tarsi rufo-testaceous; clothed with an excessively fine pubescence, which becomes longer and more conspicuous on the apical portion of the elytra. Head and rostrum very densely, rugosely punctate, the apex of the latter smoother and shining in ♀; head strongly exserted, oblong, constricted at the base, the post-ocular space from two to three times the length of the eyes, the latter small and depressed; rostrum (♂) rather long, feebly curved, moderately stout, widened towards the base and apex, (♀) longer and more slender; antennæ slender, the club abrupt, ovate. Prothorax much longer than broad, subconical, rounded at the sides posteriorly, strongly constricted before the apex; very densely, minutely, rugosely punctate, sometimes with an indication of a smooth median line. Elytra elongate, subparallel in their basal half; closely, finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat, densely rugose. Beneath closely, finely punctate; metasternum canaliculate; ventral segments 1 and 2 sulcate down the middle, and 5 with a large rounded fovea, in ♂. Anterior coxae narrowly separated. Legs short; intermediate and posterior tibiæ subtriangular; third tarsal joint feebly lobed.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette.

Seven specimens, mostly from the high forest: Silhouette, near Mont Pot-à-eau, ca. 1500 feet; Mahé, high forest of Morne Blanc, forest above Cascade Estate, and Mare aux Cochons district. A very depressed, parallel-sided form, opaque and extremely finely pubescent above (when viewed under a powerful lens) and shining beneath, the head elongated and strongly exserted. This species bears some resemblance to the Malayan *Leptomimus fragilis*, Woll.*; an insect living in *Bambusa*; but it is much less

* The sexes of this insect were described by Wollaston as different species, *L. delicatulus* being the ♀.

rugose, the head, rostrum, and antennæ are differently formed, &c. The conspicuously pubescent apex of the elytra is a character common to various members of the genera *Stenotrupis* and *Rhinanisus*.

97. *Stenotrupis conicicephala*, n. sp.

Very elongate, depressed, filiform, subopaque; piceous, the humeri rufescent, the antennæ and tarsi rufo-testaceous, the femora and tibiæ obscure ferruginous; clothed with excessively minute hairs, which become longer at the apex of the elytra. Head and base of the rostrum very densely and rugulose, the rest of the latter more finely, punctate, the rostrum (except at the base) much smoother in ♀; rostrum with the base, apex, and inter-antennal portion distinctly thickened, long, slender, and feebly curved, in the ♀ very slender and as long as the prothorax, the antennæ inserted near the base; head strongly exserted, subconical, constricted far behind the eyes, the latter small and depressed; antennæ slender, the club abrupt. Prothorax much longer than broad, subconical, rounded at the sides posteriorly, and constricted immediately before the apex; densely, very finely punctate, with an indication of a smooth median line. Scutellum transverse, minute. Elytra elongate, as wide as the prothorax, subparallel to near the apex; closely and finely punctate-striate, the interstices very narrow, flat, and rugulose. Beneath closely, minutely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 sulcate, and 5 foveate, in ♂. Third tarsal joint narrow, feebly lobed.

Length 2— $2\frac{1}{10}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette, Mahé.

Five specimens: found in Silhouette in the forest near Mare aux Cochons; in Mahé in the forest above Cascade Estate and in the Mare aux Cochons district. Narrower and more shining than *S. caliginosa*, the prothorax less rugose (the punctures separate one from another), the elytral interstices smoother, the rostrum more slender in both sexes (in the male not thicker than in the female of *S. caliginosa*). The extremely minute hairs give a sericeous appearance to the upper surface. *S. conicicephala* was found in the high forest in both islands.

98. *Stenotrupis nemoralis*, n. sp.

Very elongate, narrow, somewhat fusiform, depressed, shining; varying in colour from piceous to ferruginous, the head and prothorax often darker than the elytra, the rostrum, antennæ, and legs ferruginous or rufo-testaceous; the elytra finely pubescent at the apex. Head closely, the rostrum minutely, punctate, the latter smoother in ♀; rostrum feebly curved, long, and slender, thickened at the tip, in ♀ very slender and about as long as the prothorax; head subconical, constricted far behind the eyes, the latter depressed; antennæ slender, the club abrupt. Prothorax much longer than broad, a little wider than the elytra, subconical, feebly rounded at the sides posteriorly, constricted just before the apex; closely punctate. Elytra elongate, very gradually narrowing from the base; closely, finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat. Beneath closely punctate; metasternum obsoletely or feebly canaliculate; ventral segments 1 and 2

slightly hollowed down the middle, and 5 transversely excavate, in ♂. Third tarsal joint very little wider than the second.

Length 2— $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles : Silhouette.

Seventeen specimens, from the Mare aux Cochons plateau or the forest near by, including two from decayed heads of felled *Verschaffeltia*-palms. Closely related to *S. polita*, differing from it in the more closely punctured head and prothorax, the somewhat attenuate elytra, which are less distinctly pubescent at the apex, and the obsoletely canaliculate metasternum. The more elongate, less coarsely punctured prothorax, the straighter rostrum, and the narrower third tarsal joint, distinguish *S. nemoralis* from *S. silvicola*.

99. *Stenotrupsis polita*, n. sp.

Very elongate, depressed, filiform, shining ; nigro-piceous (ferruginous or brown when not fully coloured), the humeri, rostrum, and legs brown or rufescent, the antennæ and tarsi rufo-testaceous ; the elytra pilose at the apex. Head rather sparsely, the rostrum very finely, punctate, the latter smoother in ♀; rostrum thickened at the tip, feebly curved, long, and slender, in the ♀ very slender and as long as the prothorax ; head oblongo-conic, constricted far behind the eyes, the latter depressed ; antennæ slender, the club abrupt. Prothorax elongate, subconical, rounded at the sides posteriorly, the apical collar sharply defined ; sparsely, finely punctate, except along a narrow smooth space down the middle. Elytra elongate, parallel to near the tip ; closely, finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat and rugulose. Beneath closely, finely punctate ; metasternum sulcate, the lateral portions, and those of the first ventral segment also, depressed, opaque, and rugulose ; ventral segments 1 and 2 sulcate, and 5 transversely excavate, in ♂. Third tarsal joint narrow, feebly lobed.

Length 2— $2\frac{3}{5}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles : Silhouette, Mahé.

Seventeen specimens, found in Silhouette in the forest above Mare aux Cochons, and in Mahé in that above Cascade. The chief characters of this species are : the shining, depressed body, the long, slender rostrum (especially in ♀), the sparsely punctured head and prothorax, the elongate prothorax, and the long parallel-sided elytra, with the apex conspicuously pubescent. The examples before me vary in size, one female from Mahé being much smaller than the rest. The Malayan *S. exilis*, Pasc. (♀, not ♂*), is an allied form, with much coarser sculpture.

100. *Stenotrupsis sericata*, n. sp.

Very elongate, narrow, depressed, subfusiform, subopaque, alutaceous, the rostrum shining ; piceous, the tarsi and the base of the antennæ ferruginous. Head and base of rostrum densely, the rest of the latter more finely, punctate, the outer portion of the rostrum smoother in ♀; head in ♂ moderately prolonged in front of the basal constriction, a little shorter in ♀, the post-ocular portion about as long as the small depressed eyes, the inter-ocular fovea very small ; rostrum curved, subcylindrical, together with the head as

* The insect described as the male belongs to a different genus, *Coptus*, Woll.

long as the prothorax, slightly widened at the tip, moderately stout in ♂, slender in ♀; antennæ slender, the club ovate and rather large. Prothorax considerably longer than broad, narrowing from about the basal third to the subapical constriction, rounded at the sides posteriorly; closely punctate. Elytra very elongate, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices narrow, rugulose, 3 becoming convex on the apical declivity. Beneath dull, closely, finely punctate, the sides of the metasternum depressed and rugulose; ventral segments 1 and 2 sulcate, and 5 transversely depressed, in ♂. Anterior coxae separated by less than the width of the coxa. Third tarsal joint slightly wider than the second.

Length 3— $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette.

One pair, from the forest near Mont Pot-à-eau, found in August, 1908. Duller than *S. lodoiceicola*, the rostrum shorter and less widened towards the base, the anterior portion of the head shorter in the male, the antennæ shorter, with the joints of the funiculus more closely articulated, the prothorax less elongate (the elytra thus appearing relatively longer), the third elytral interstice more convex before the apex. The alutaceous sculpture gives a sericeous appearance to the surface, and when the insect is viewed under the microscope a few excessively minute hairs are visible on the apical portion of the elytra.

101. *Stenotrupis nitidula*, n. sp.

♀. Very elongate, subfiliform, somewhat robust, moderately flattened above, shining; nigro-piceous, the antennæ and tarsi rufo-testaceous. Head and base of rostrum closely, minutely, the rest of the latter sparsely, punctate; rostrum moderately long, curved, thickened at the tip, not very slender; head subconical, constricted at the base, the post-ocular space as long as the eyes, the latter depressed; antennæ slender, the club large. Prothorax elongate, subconical, rounded at the sides posteriorly, constricted before the apex; closely, rather coarsely punctate. Scutellum small. Elytra elongate, subparallel to near the apex; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices flat and transversely rugulose. Beneath closely, the sides of the metasternum rugosely, punctate. Third tarsal joint moderately dilated.

Length 3 mm.

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

One specimen, from the high damp forest at the summit of Pilot, at an elevation of over 2000 feet. Near *S. silvicola*, but more robust and less depressed, the rostrum (♀) as stout as in the males of many of the allied forms, the antennæ wholly rufo-testaceous, with a large club, the puncturing of the prothorax and elytra coarser, the prothorax more elongate, the sides of the metasternum more rugose, the third tarsal joint relatively less dilated, &c. Narrower, smoother, and more shining than *S. sericata*, the rostrum (♀) stouter, &c. More depressed than *S. filum*, from Silhouette, the male only of which is known, the antennæ more slender and with a larger club, the prothorax much more narrowed anteriorly, &c. The example described has the first ventral segment unimpressed down the middle, and it is, therefore, undoubtedly a female.

102. *Stenotrupis silvicola*, n. sp.

Very elongate, narrow, subfusiform, depressed, shining, almost bare; black or pitchy-black, the elytra often piceous and with the humeri rufescent, the tarsi and the base of the antennæ rufo-testaceous, the rest of the legs and the tip of the rostrum piceous or rufo-piceous. Head rather sparsely, the rostrum very finely, punctate, the latter smoother in ♀; rostrum curved, long, and slender, thickened at the tip, in ♀ very slender and about as long as the prothorax; head oblongo-conic, constricted far behind the eyes, the latter depressed; antennæ slender, the club abrupt. Prothorax a little longer than broad, oval, constricted before the apex; closely, uniformly punctate. Elytra elongate, very gradually narrowed from the base; closely, finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat and transversely rugulose. Beneath finely, the sides of the metasternum and of the first two ventral segments more coarsely, punctate; metasternum canaliculate posteriorly; ventral segments 1 and 2 sulcate, and 5 transversely excavate, in ♂. Third tarsal joint rather broad.

Length 2— $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette, Mahé.

Eighteen specimens, all from the high forest: found in Silhouette in the forest above Mare aux Cochons, in Mahé in the high forest of Morne Blanc and Pilot, the forest behind Trois Frères and on Morne Seychellois, the forest above Cascade Estate, and in that on the summit of "Montagne Anse Major," ca. 2000 feet. This species is nearest allied to *S. polita*, differing from it in the more curved rostrum in both sexes, the relatively shorter, uniformly, and distinctly more coarsely punctured prothorax, the less parallel, subglabrous elytra, and the broader third tarsal joint. Two of the females are less shining than the rest, and one of them has the disc of the prothorax broadly depressed, but they evidently belong to *S. silvicola*, as shown by the tarsal structure.

103. *Stenotrupis dumetorum*, n. sp.

Very elongate, narrow, subfusiform, moderately depressed, shining; ferruginous, with the eyes black and the space between them infuscate, the body in one example nigro-piceous. Rostrum curved, slender, slightly thickened at the tip, in ♀ nearly as long as the prothorax, in ♂ distinctly stouter and shorter, faintly punctulate; head small, conical, sparsely, finely punctate, constricted at a little behind the eyes, the latter small and depressed; antennæ slender, long, the club rather large, acuminate-ovate. Prothorax slightly longer than broad, subconical, rounded at the sides posteriorly, constricted just before the apex; closely, finely punctate. Elytra elongate, subparallel in their basal half; finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat. Beneath very finely punctate; metasternum not or feebly canaliculate posteriorly; ventral segments 1 and 2 hollowed down the middle, and 5 shallowly foveate, in ♂. Legs slender; tibiæ very feebly unguiculate; third tarsal joint narrow, very little wider than the second.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ —2 mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette, Praslin.



Twenty specimens, eleven of which are noted as having been taken from the leaf-bases of growing *Stevensonia*-palms. Silhouette: several specimens were found in the forest above Mare aux Cochons, one was taken from the leaf-bases of a growing palm in the high forest, and one from fungus at an elevation of over 2000 feet. Mahe: a number of specimens were taken from between leaf-bases of a growing *Stevensonia*-palm on summit of Mount Sebert, one was found in a similar situation near Morne Blanc, and one was found on Cascade Estate. In Praslin the species was found in the Coco-de-mer forest in the Vallée de Mai.

This slender, minute Cossonid agrees with *S. silvicola* in having a narrow conical head, &c., but differs from that species in its smaller size and more slender build, the less elongate, more finely punctured prothorax, and the much narrower third tarsal joint; the head, too, is shorter and the eyes smaller. The Madagascar insect in the British Museum doing duty for *Proëces nigrifrons*, Boh., superficially resembles the light-coloured examples of *S. gracilis*, but it has a 7-jointed funiculus.

MICROTRUPIS, n. gen.

Rostrum cylindrical, curved, not thickened at the tip, the scrobes inferior, the antennæ inserted at or behind the middle; antennæ slender, with a 5-jointed funiculus and a small club; head short, small, constricted immediately behind the eyes, the latter small, depressed or prominent; prothorax subquadrate or subcylindrical, about as long as broad, feebly constricted before the apex; elytra elongate; coxae narrowly separated; metasternum elongate; legs short; tibiae feebly unguiculate; tarsi short, third joint small, not much wider than second; body linear or subfusiform, depressed, shining, glabrous or finely pilose: species very small.

Type, *M. longipennis*.

The three minute insects placed under *Microtrupis* are nearly related to some of the smaller species included in *Stenotrupis*; but they have a small head, a cylindrical rostrum, a less elongate prothorax, &c. The basally constricted head, the depressed body, and the shorter tarsi distinguish *Microtrupis* from the New Zealand *Entium*, Sharp; and the cylindrical rostrum, feebly constricted prothorax, &c., from *Rhinanisus* (type *Pentarthrum fulvicorne*, Broun), even as amended to include many minute Tropical American forms. *M. longipennis* and *M. puncticeps* agree well *inter se*; the third species, *M. piligera*, has prominent eyes, confusedly punctate-striate elytra, and a sparsely pilose body, but it can remain under *Microtrupis* for the present.

104. *Microtrupis longipennis*, n. sp.

Elongate, filiform, depressed, shining; varying in colour from piceous with the rostrum, antennæ, and legs ferruginous to entirely ferruginous. Rostrum feebly curved, cylindrical, rather slender, much shorter than the prothorax, minutely punctate, the antennæ inserted at the middle; head constricted at a little behind the small non-prominent eyes, and closely punctured between them, the short anterior portion narrow; antennæ with a moderately large club. Prothorax very little longer than broad, sub-

quadrate, rounded at the sides posteriorly, constricted before the apex; finely punctate. Scutellum minute. Elytra very elongate, scarcely wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from about the basal fourth; finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat. Beneath finely, rather sparsely punctate; metasternum elongate, finely canalicate posteriorly; ventral segments 1 and 2 sulcate, and the metasternum broadly depressed down the middle, in ♂. Legs short, slender.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette, Mahé.

Five specimens, found in Silhouette in the forest near Mare aux Cochons, and in Mahé at Cascade Estate and in the Mare aux Cochons district. A minute, linear, depressed form, with a small, short head, a subquadrate prothorax, and relatively very elongate elytra.

105. *Microtrupis puncticeps*, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, linear, slightly depressed, shining, obscure ferruginous, glabrous. Rostrum curved, cylindrical, moderately stout, much shorter than the prothorax, the basal portion coarsely, the apical portion finely, punctate; head short, narrow, coarsely punctured between the eyes, and constricted immediately behind them, the eyes small and slightly prominent; antennæ with a rather large abrupt club. Prothorax subquadrate, convex, about as long as broad, rounded at the sides posteriorly, and constricted immediately before the apex; closely, somewhat coarsely punctate. Scutellum minute. Elytra moderately long, subparallel to near the tip, finely punctate-striate. Beneath rather sparsely, finely punctate; metasternum obsoletely canalicate posteriorly.

Length $1\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette.

Two specimens, found in the forest at Mare aux Cochons. More robust and a little larger than *M. longipennis*, the rostrum (♀) stouter, the elytra parallel-sided and relatively less elongate, the prothorax subquadrate and almost as coarsely punctured as in *M. piligera*. The ventral segments are unimpressed, and the examples described are therefore assumed to be females.

106. *Microtrupis piligera*, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, somewhat fusiform, feebly convex, shining, ferruginous, the eyes black; clothed with very fine, scattered, erect, pallid hairs. Rostrum cylindrical, curved, nearly as long as the prothorax, slender, very finely punctate, the antennæ inserted just behind the middle; head short, small, closely punctate between the eyes, and constricted immediately behind them, the eyes small, prominent; antennæ slender, the club abrupt and rather large. Prothorax about as long as broad, the sides rounded and converging anteriorly to the faint subapical constriction; somewhat coarsely, closely punctate. Scutellum transverse, very small. Elytra moderately long, subparallel in their basal half, a little produced at the apex; closely, subseriatelike punctate, the interstices flat and here and there transversely rugulose.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (♀?).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette.

One specimen, found at Mare aux Cochons on Sept. 6th, 1908. Recognizable by its comparatively long rostrum, prominent eyes, feebly constricted, rather coarsely punctured prothorax, and confusedly seriato-punctate elytra, and also by the fine erect pilosity of the upper surface. The under surface has not been examined, for fear of damage to the vestiture. *Lasiotrupis clavigera* is similarly pilose.

LASIOTRUPIS, n. gen.

Rostrum subcylindrical, curved, the antennæ inserted towards the apex in ♂ and at a little beyond the middle in ♀, the scrobes inferior and extending backward to between the eyes, the latter lateral, in part visible from above, the head feebly constricted immediately behind them; antennæ long, slender, the funiculus 5-jointed, the club large, ovate, annulate; prothorax subquadrate; scutellum minute; elytra wider than the prothorax, narrowing from near the base, moderately long, punctato-sulcate; anterior coxae small, separated by about their own width; intermediate and posterior rather widely separated; metasternum moderately long; ventral segments 1 and 2 long, connate, 3 and 4 very short; legs short, slender; tibiæ without visible uncus at the apex; tarsi short, slender, joint 3 simple, not wider than 2, the claw-joint rather stout, the claws divergent; body subfuscous, shining, sparsely pilose: species minute.

Type, *L. clavigera*.

The minute insect from which the above diagnosis has been drawn up has the general facies of a *Stenomimus* or *Tytthomimus*; but the funiculus is 5- (not 7-) jointed; the antennæ are long and slender, with an unusually large club; the tibiæ (as in *Microhimatium*) are apparently unarmed at the apex; and the third tarsal joint is simple. The absence of ventral depression or fovea in the male is an unusual character amongst the Cossonids. The hairs on the upper surface are not easily seen, except on the elytra, and easily abraded. The specimens with somewhat gibbous rostrum and the antennæ inserted towards the tip are assumed to be males.

107. *Lasiotrupis clavigera*, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, feebly convex, shining; ferruginous or obscure ferruginous, the eyes black; sparsely clothed above and beneath with rather long, fine, stiff, pallid hairs, those on the elytra setiform and arising from the punctures of the striæ. Rostrum (♂) shorter than the prothorax, depressed at the base and somewhat gibbous between the points of insertion of the antennæ, sparsely, faintly punctulate, the short apical portion a little wider than the rest, (♀) a little longer, simply curved, and with the apical portion relatively more elongate; antennæ with joints 3—5 of the funiculus transverse, the club nearly as long as the funiculus. Prothorax subquadrate, about as long as broad, abruptly narrowed just before the feeble apical constriction; closely, rather coarsely punctate. Elytra considerably wider than the prothorax, parallel at the base, narrowing from about the basal fourth; punctato-sulcate, the interstices narrow, convex. Beneath alutaceous,

very sparsely, the sides of the metasternum closely, punctate; metasternum canaliculate down the apical half; ventral segments unimpressed in both sexes.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ($\delta\varphi$).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette.

Eight specimens, six of which were found in the Mare aux Cochons district of Mahé, while one was found on Cascade Estate (Mahé), and one at the Mare aux Cochons of Silhouette.

MICROHIMATIUM, n. gen.

Rostrum feebly curved, moderately stout, parallel-sided, convex above, as long as the prothorax in ♀, shorter and a little thicker in ♂, the antennæ inserted at about the middle, the scrobes oblique, inferiorly placed, descending to the eyes beneath; eyes lateral, not prominent; head small; antennæ with a 5-jointed funiculus, joint 1 stout, 2—5 small, short, the club small, ovate, annulate, the scape longer in ♀ than in ♂; prothorax oval; scutellum small; elytra oblong; coxae small, widely separated; metasternum long, unimpressed, the narrow episterna almost covered by the elytra; ventral segments free, 3 and 4 extremely short, the first suture curved, the others straight; legs short; tibiae rounded and unarmed at the outer apical angle, and with a very minute uncus arising from the apical margin near the inner angle; tarsi with joints 1 and 2 short, 3 bilobed, pilose beneath, the claws long; body moderately elongate, depressed, rugulose, opaque, finely pubescent, winged: species minute.

Type, *M. pubescens*.

The type of this genus is a minute insect not very much larger than the European *Alaocyna carinulata*, a species placed by Wollaston in *Cossonina*, but rejected from that group by recent writers. It is very different from any of the "Pentarthrides" described by that author. The elytral vestiture is suggestive of that of the genus *Himatium*, Woll. The insect was found in the leaf-bases of a growing ♂ Coco-de-mer palm, *Lodoicea seychellarum*.

108. *Microhimatium pubescens*, n. sp. (Pl. 24, figs. 45 ♂, 45 *a*; antenna.)

Moderately elongate, rather broad, depressed; reddish-brown, the prothorax darker, the antennæ and legs ferruginous; above and beneath opaque, densely rugulose, clothed with rather long, fine, adpressed, yellowish pubescence. Rostrum rugulose to the tip, considerably longer in ♀ than in ♂. Prothorax about as long as broad, rounded at the sides, gradually narrowed anteriorly, closely, minutely punctate. Elytra a little wider than, and scarcely twice the length of, the prothorax, subparallel at the base, conjointly rounded at the apex; shallowly, minutely striato-punctate, the interstices flat. Beneath minutely punctate.

Length $1-1\frac{1}{10}$ mm. ($\delta\varphi$).

Loc. Seychelles: Praslin.

Two females and one male, found in the Vallée de Mai, Nov. 28th, 1908, in the leaf-bases of a growing ♂ *Lodoicea*-palm.

Sect. **Cossonides.****HIMATINUM.**

Himatium Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873, p. 461 [nec *Imatium*, Clark, 1860 (emend. *Himatium*, 1871), Halticidæ].

Himatimum Cockerell, Ent. News, xvii. p. 243 (1906).

The few described species of this genus are from India, S. Africa, and North and Central America. The three Seychelles forms are related to the one known from South Africa. It is perhaps convenient to adopt Cockerell's emendation of Wollaston's name*; Clark, however, wrote *Imatium*.

109. *Himatimum confluum*, n. sp.

Elongate, depressed, moderately shining; nigro-piceous, piceous, or ferruginous, clothed with short, stiff, decumbent, yellowish pubescence, the hairs on the elytra uniseriately arranged down each interstice. Rostrum (♂) stout, barely half the length of the prothorax, coarsely, rugosely punctured at the base and along the sides, the punctures longitudinally confluent, the apical portion smooth along the middle from the transverse inter-antennal fovea to the tip, (♀) narrower and slightly longer. Prothorax oblongo-conic, longer than broad, constricted towards the apex, rounded at the sides posteriorly; coarsely, densely punctate, the punctures becoming longitudinally confluent towards the outer margin. Elytra elongate, subparallel in their basal half, in fully-developed males barely as wide as the prothorax; narrowly punctato-sulcate, the interstices flat, rugose, and irregularly uniseriate-punctate. Beneath coarsely, densely punctate; ventral segments 1 and 2 broadly flattened down the middle, 1 depressed in the centre behind in both sexes. Femora and tibiæ stout; intermediate and posterior tibiæ subangularly dilated on the inner side before the middle in ♂, simply triangular in ♀.

Length $2\frac{1}{3}$ —3 mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

Over 70 specimens, almost all from the forest near Morne Blanc (some of them most probably from under bark of a dead "Bois montagne" tree, *Campnosperma seychellarum* March.): one was found in the forest above Cascade Estate. The specimens vary in size and colour. The more shining surface, the sparser pubescence, the coarsely sculptured prothorax, and the larger size and more robust build, readily distinguish *H. confluum* from the other Seychelles members of the genus. Its smaller size, less rugose, shining upper surface, and shorter rostrum (especially in ♀), separate *H. confluum* from the S. African *H. variolosum*, Woll., and the less convex body from the Indian *H. pubescens*, Woll.

110. *Himatimum rugipenne*, n. sp.

Elongate, depressed, feebly shining, the elytra dull; obscure ferruginous or ferruginous, thickly clothed with short, stiff, decumbent, ochreous pubescence; the hairs on the elytra uniseriately arranged down each interstice. Rostrum (♂) short, broad, coarsely, rugosely

* The substitution of *Wollastoniella* for *Wollastonia*, Horn (nec Heer), is not required, the latter name being a synonym of *Tomolips*, Woll.

punctate, the punctures longitudinally confluent, smoother along the middle from the inter-antennal fovea to the tip. Prothorax much longer than broad, oblongo-conic, constricted near the apex, and rounded at the sides posteriorly; densely, finely punctate. Elytra subparallel in their basal half, of about the same width as the prothorax; narrowly punctato-sulcate, the interstices densely rugose and closely uniserrate-punctate. Beneath shining, densely, moderately coarsely punctate; ventral segment 1 broadly excavate down the middle in ♂, foveate at the apex in ♀. Tibiae subtriangular in both sexes.

Length $1\frac{2}{3}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette, Praslin.

Sixty-five specimens, twenty-nine of which are from Praslin, from the Coco-de-mer forest in the Vallée de Mai: only one is from Silhouette, from under bark of a fallen twig of the endemic "Bois Rouge" (*Wormia ferruginea*) in the forest just above Mare aux Cochons: in Mahé the majority of specimens are from under the bark of fallen and rotting trunks of "Bois Rouge" in the high forest between Trois Frères and Morne Seychellois, 1500—2000 feet; a few also are from the forest above Cascade Estate.

111. *Himatium breviusculum*, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, rather convex, opaque; obscure ferruginous, thickly clothed with short, curled, stiff, ochreous pubescence, the hairs on the elytra semi-erect and uniserrately arranged down each interstice. Rostrum short, broad, about twice as long as wide, somewhat flattened above, densely, rugulose punctate to the tip. Prothorax longer than broad, gradually narrowing to the apical constriction, rounded at the sides posteriorly; very densely, minutely punctate. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, comparatively short, subparallel in their basal half; deeply punctate-striate, the interstices densely rugulose. Beneath moderately shining, densely punctate.

Length $1\frac{3}{5}$ mm. (♂?).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette.

One specimen, found in the forest near Mare aux Cochons, Sept. 1908. Separable at once from *H. confluum* and *H. rugipenne* by its very small size, shorter, more convex form, opaque upper surface, more erect vestiture, the less rugose, somewhat flattened rostrum, and the very dense minute punctuation of the prothorax. *H. breviusculum* has much the facies of a small *Monotoma*. The joints of the funiculus are so closely articulated that it is difficult to make out (as in some of the small American forms) whether there are six or seven present, apparently the latter.

MELARRHINUS.

Melarrhinus Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873, pp. 466, 547.

The single known species of this genus is from Madagascar. A closely allied form has been found in Mahé.

112. *Melarrhinus incrustatus*, n. sp.

♂. Elongate-fusiform, somewhat depressed, opaque above; nigro-piceous, the base of the antennæ and the fourth tarsal joint ferruginous; the upper surface very densely,

rugosely punctate, the depressions filled with an earthy-looking incrustation, which hides the minute, yellowish, hair-like scales arising from the punctures. Rostrum very stout, a little longer than the exposed portion of the head, obsoletely canaliculate at the base; eyes large and prominent; antennæ stout, joints 2—7 of the funiculus strongly transverse, the club short-ovate. Prothorax longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly, abruptly constricted before the apex, subtruncate at the base, obsoletely carinate down the middle. Elytra elongate, much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, produced at the apex, the humeri rounded; shallowly punctato-sulcate, the densely rugose interstices appearing slightly raised. Beneath moderately shining, closely punctate; metasternum sulcate down the middle posteriorly; ventral segment 1 deeply excavate, 5 densely punctate and clothed with moderately long hairs. Legs stout; intermediate and posterior tibiæ bimucronate at the inner apical angle.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

One specimen, from the Mare aux Cochons district, captured in January or February, 1909. Smaller and much less robust than *M. nigritus*, Woll., the conspicuous median sulcus of the rostrum only just indicated, the prothorax and elytra subtruncate at the base, the seriate punctures on the latter not so coarse, the intermediate and posterior tibiæ bimucronate at the tip. Wollaston's type is probably of the same sex, male.

PHLÆOPHAGOSOMA.

Phlaeophagosoma Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873, pp. 23, 465, 545.

Two species were originally included in this genus, both from Japan, and *P. minutum* given as the type, Wollaston subsequently adding, under a subgenus *Amorphorhynchus*, many others from the Malayan Is., Ceylon, and New Zealand. Two forms from the Seychelles are related to the latter. *P. dubium*, Gahan, from Christmas Island and the Seychelles, is here placed under a new generic name, *Rhyncolosoma*.

113. *Phlaeophagosoma conicicolle*, n. sp.

Elongate, fusiform, feebly convex, shining; nigro-piceous, the legs and antennæ obscure ferruginous. Rostrum stout, curved, convex, almost parallel-sided (the apical portion, if anything, narrower than the basal portion), considerably longer than the width of the head with the eyes, more finely punctured than the inter-ocular portion of the head; eyes depressed, rather large; head narrow, parallel-sided for a short distance behind the eyes, and then abruptly constricted; antennæ with joints 2—7 of the funiculus closely articulated, transverse, the club abrupt, ovate. Prothorax much longer than broad, conical, constricted immediately before the apex and at the sides before the base; rather sparsely punctate, except along a narrow smooth median space. Scutellum very small. Elytra moderately elongate, a little wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from the base, conjointly rounded at the apex; crenate-striate, the interstices faintly uniseriate-punctate. Beneath coarsely, closely, the ventral segments

more sparsely, punctate; metasternum sulcate posteriorly. Tibiæ mucronate at the inner apical angle, the anterior pair sinuate, and also ciliate towards the apex, within.

Length 3 mm. (?).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette.

One specimen, from the forest near Mont Pot-à-eau, ca. 1500 feet, VIII. 1908. Near *P. angustulum* Woll., from Batchian, differing from that insect in the more coarsely punctured rostrum, the depressed eyes, and the more sparsely punctured conical prothorax. The rostrum has the apical portion scarcely so wide as the basal portion, the contrary being the case in *P. aldabranum*. The Hawaiian *P. tenue* has a similarly shaped prothorax, but it is a larger and more robust insect, with a longer rostrum and prominent eyes.

114. *Phlaeophagosoma aldabranum*, n. sp.

Elongate, fusiform, shining, piceous. Rostrum curved, stout, convex, the apical portion widened and much longer than parallel-sided basal portion, closely punctate; head convex, similarly punctured, with a small fovea between the prominent eyes, and constricted at a short distance behind them. Prothorax longer than broad, somewhat oval, the subapical constriction sharply defined laterally, shallow on the disc; coarsely, closely punctate. Scutellum minute. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, elongate-subtriangular, the apices subconjointly rounded; coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices transversely rugulose and closely uniseriate-punctate. Beneath coarsely, the prosternum more rugosely, punctate; metasternum sulcate along the posterior half, the first ventral segment also hollowed down the middle. Anterior coxæ distant. Tibiæ mucronate at the inner apical angle, the anterior pair strongly sinuate within.

Length $4\frac{1}{3}$ mm. (♂).

Loc. Aldabra: Takamaka, 1908 (Fryer).

One specimen. Very near the Malayan *P. proximum* and *P. puncticolle*, Woll., differing from both of them in having the rostrum less densely punctate, the prothorax more feebly constricted before the apex (this being especially noticeable on the disc), and more coarsely and not so closely punctate; the elytra are narrowed from the base, as in *P. puncticolle* and not parallel as in *P. proximum*. These three species will doubtless have to be removed from *Phlaeophagosoma* and its subgenus *Amorphorhynchus*, and included under *Notiosomus* or *Oxydema*, Woll., which have a similarly formed rostrum.

OXYDEMA.

Oxydema Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873, pp. 487, 488, 574.

The five described species of this genus are from the Malayan Islands and Ceylon. The Ceylon insect has been found on the Cargados Islands, between the Mascarenes and the Seychelles.

115. *Oxydema fusiforme*.

Oxydema fusiformis Woll., loc. cit., p. 632.

Loc. Cargados Carajos Islands. Ceylon.

One example (♂), found on Aug. 28th, 1905, on Establishment Island. This insect

has the widened apical portion of the rostrum much longer than the parallel-sided basal portion ; the head long, depressed and strongly foveate between the prominent eyes, and constricted at some distance behind them ; the prothorax abruptly constricted before the apex ; and the first ventral segment sulcate down the middle. Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm. There are two specimens of *O. fusiforme* from Ceylon in the British Museum, and *O. elongatum*, Pasc., from Singalang, seems to me to be scarcely separable from them.

ORTHOTEMNUS.

Orthotemnus Wallaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873, pp. 489, 575.

The type-species of this genus, *O. reflexus*, is widely spread in the Malayan Islands. A second, from Silhouette, in the Seychelles, has been captured by Mr Scott. Both insects have the apical margin of the elytra recurved, so as to appear deeply sulcate within.

116. *Orthotemnus filiformis*, n. sp.

Very elongate, narrow, somewhat convex, flattened on the disc, moderately shining, black, the antennæ and legs piceous. Head and rostrum closely, finely punctate; rostrum stout, curved, about half the length of the prothorax, convex, the convexity continued backwards to the sharply-defined post-ocular constriction of the head, the head feebly foveate between the eyes, the latter large and prominent. Prothorax much longer than broad, subconical, strongly constricted before the apex ; closely, somewhat coarsely punctate, except along an abbreviated narrow space down the middle, the interspaces finely alutaceous. Scutellum minute, narrow. Elytra elongate, of the same width as the base of the prothorax, parallel to near the apex, the apices conjointly round and with the margin sharply reflexed ; punctate-striate, the sutural stria sulciform, the interstices flat and obsoletely uniseriate-punctate. Beneath feebly shining, closely, finely punctate ; anterior coxae widely separated ; metasternum compressed laterally, broadly flattened and canaliculate down the middle ; first ventral segment similarly flattened. Tibiae mucronate at the inner apical angle, the anterior pair sinuate and ciliate within.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (♀?).

Loc. Seychelles : Silhouette.

One specimen, from the forest near Mont Pot-à-eau, VIII. 1908. Smaller and narrower than *O. reflexus*, the rostrum and antennæ shorter, the prothorax conical, the elytra parallel to near the apex.

COSSONUS.

Cossonus [Clairville], Ent. Helv., i. p. 58 (1798).

A genus of world-wide distribution, particularly numerous in species in Tropical America. Two species only are represented in the Seychelles collection before me, both known S.-African forms.

117. *Cossonus incivilis.*

Cossonus incivilis Fähr., Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Stockh. Förh., 1871, p. 285.

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé. S. Africa : Caffraria.

A single specimen, agreeing with one from Natal in the British Museum. This insect has an elongate-triangular, deep, rugosely punctate, carinate depression on the disc of the prothorax and a broad space on each side of it almost smooth. It was found in the high damp forest between Morne Seychellois and Trois Frères, 1500—2000 feet, XII. 1908.

118. *Cossonus suturalis.*

Cossonus suturalis Boh., in Schönh., Gen. Curc., iv. p. 1033.

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette. S. Africa.

One example, also agreeing with Natal specimens in the British Museum (compared by Mr Marshall with the type), found in more open secondary jungle-country in Silhouette, 3. VIII. 1908. This insect has a rufo-testaceous patch extending down the basal half of each elytron, and the deep excavation on the disc of the prothorax (which is bordered laterally by a polished space) extending forwards to the subapical constriction, and bordered on each side by a double series of confluent foveæ. *C. variipennis*, Gahan, from Christmas Island, is a smoother, more depressed, allied form.

RHYNCOLOSOAMA, n. gen.

Rostrum stout, subcylindrical, short, curved, the antennæ inserted at the middle, the scrobes deep, oblique, descending to beneath the eyes; eyes lateral, oval, prominent, the head constricted behind them, the latter large, globose, and deeply inserted; antennæ short, rather stout, the scape reaching to the middle of the eyes, the funiculus 7-jointed, joint 1 stout, 2—7 closely articulated, rapidly widened outwards, strongly transverse, the club small, ovate, annulate, sparsely pilose, the basal half polished; prothorax oblong-conic; scutellum small, prominent; elytra oblong, coarsely punctate-striate; anterior coxae large, moderately distant; posterior coxae very widely separated; metasternum long, not sulcate; legs short; tibiæ moderately broad, produced into a long curved hook at the outer apical angle, and sharply mucronate at the inner apical angle; tarsi short, joint 3 transverse, strongly bilobed, pilose beneath, the claws minute; body moderately elongate, rather convex, shining, subglabrous, coarsely punctured above and beneath, winged.

Type, *Phlaeophagosoma dubium*, Gahan.

The type of *P. dubium* was from Christmas Island, and the insect proves to be common in the Seychelles. It differs in various respects from all the heterogeneous forms included by Wollaston under *Phlaeophagosoma*, more especially in the conspicuously bilobed third tarsal joint, the small antennal club, which has its basal half polished, and the sharply mucronate inner apical angle of the tibiæ; and a new generic name is therefore required for the species. *Rhyncolus* (type *R. ater*, L.) has a differently formed head, &c.

119. *Rhyncolosoma dubium.*

Phlaeophagosoma dubium Gahan, Monogr. Christmas Isl., p. 114 (1900).

Somewhat fusiform, convex, shining; nigro-piceous, reddish brown, or obscure ferruginous. Head sparsely, the rostrum closely, finely, punctate, the punctures becoming much coarser between the eyes, the inter-ocular space depressed, the rostrum parallel-sided, about twice as long as broad, pilose beneath. Prothorax oblongo-conic, a little longer than broad, rounded at the sides posteriorly, feebly constricted near the apex, coarsely, closely punctate. Elytra moderately long, about as wide as the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; very coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices narrow, convex, rugulose punctate. Beneath very coarsely, closely punctate, the punctures on the prosternum more or less confluent, those on the ventral segments sometimes more scattered, the prosternum with a curved ridge in front of each anterior coxa; first ventral segment broadly depressed down the middle in ♂.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette, Félicité. Christmas Island (Indian Ocean).

The above description, taken from the long variable series captured by Mr Scott, will supplement that of Mr Gahan. In the Seychelles the insect was found freely under bark in the mountain-forests. In Silhouette a number were found at 1500 feet or more in the forest near Mont Pot-à-eau, and one also in the forest near Mare aux Cochons: in Mahé a number were taken in the forests near Morne Blanc, and specimens were also found in the high forests behind Trois Frères and above Cascade Estate: in Félicité several were found in the forest.

TETRAGONORRHAMPHUS, n. gen.

Rostrum flattened, nearly as wide as the head, broad, subquadrate, obsoletely bituberculate at base (♂), feebly arcuate-emarginate at the apex, leaving the tips of the mandibles exposed, the antennæ inserted at the middle, the scrobes lateral, oblique, reaching to beneath the eyes; eyes small, lateral, oval, prominent, the head somewhat exserted and feebly constricted behind them; antennæ short, the scape reaching to the posterior margin of the eyes, the funiculus seven-jointed, joint 1 stout, 2—7 transverse, closely articulated, widening outwards, the club small, ovate, sparsely pilose, annulate, the basal half polished; prothorax oblongo-conic; scutellum flattened, subquadrate, polished; elytra oblong, crenato-sulcate; coxae widely separated; prosternum with a large, oval, sharply-defined, flattened space extending forwards to the apex; legs short; femora stout, clavate; tibiæ flattened, subtriangular, produced into a long curved hook at the outer apical angle, the anterior pair acutely rectangular or with a short tooth at the inner apical angle and armed with a short tooth on the inner edge towards the apex; tarsi short, joint 3 rounded-triangular, much wider than 2, not lobed, pilose at the apex, the claw-joint slender, moderately long, the claws minute; body moderately elongate, depressed, shining, glabrous, winged.

Type, *T. tuberculirostris*.

The small insect from which the above diagnosis has been drawn up is one of the

commonest Cossonids in the mountain forests of the Seychelles. The broad, flattened, subquadrate, alutaceous rostrum, the laterally-placed, rather prominent eyes, the short, seven-jointed funiculus, the small antennal club, the strongly sculptured elytra, the widely separated coxae, the broadly flattened prosternum, &c., are characteristic. It does not seem to come very near any of the genera described by Wollaston. The flattened, still broader rostrum, the small eyes and antennal club, &c., separate *Tetragonorrhampus* from *Coptus*, near which the genus can be placed.

120. *Tetragonorrhampus tuberculirostris*, n. sp. (Pl. 24, figs. 46, 46 a, 3.)

Varying in colour from piceous to ferruginous, the elytra often rufescent in dark individuals, the antennæ and tarsi always ferruginous, moderately shining. Head and rostrum densely alutaceous, rather dull, closely, very minutely punctate, the rostrum as broad as long, a little narrower and more shining in ♀, rounded at the anterior angles, the head triangularly depressed or flattened, or shallowly foveate, between the eyes, the depression in the larger examples preceded by two transversely-placed minute tubercles (fig. 46 a). Prothorax a little longer than broad, oblongo-conic, rapidly narrowing forwards and rounded at the sides posteriorly, the apical constriction feeble, lateral, leaving a short collar-like margin on each side; the surface with an excessively minute dense punctuation intermixed with scattered more conspicuous punctures. Elytra moderately long, depressed, about as wide as the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; crenato-sulcate, the interstices narrow, convex, rugulose. Beneath with an excessively minute punctuation intermixed with scattered coarser impressions; the prosternal depression distinctly margined laterally, transversely-strigose.

Length 2—3 mm.

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette, Praslin, Félicité, Marie Anne.

Upwards of 100 examples of this insect were captured by Mr Scott, showing considerable variation in size and colour. The broader, more robust individuals, with a subopaque, minutely bituberculate rostrum, are assumed to be males. No other Cossonid is known to me possessing the last-mentioned character.

Mahé: a number of specimens were found under bark of fallen and rotting trunks of "Bois Rouge" (*Wormia ferruginea*) in the high forest behind Trois Frères, 1500—2000 feet; it was also found near Morne Blanc, in the Mare aux Cochons district, and the forests above Cascade (including summit of Mount Sebert). Silhouette: it was found in the forests near Mont Pot-à-eau, ca. 1500 feet, and above Mare aux Cochons (two specimens being recorded as from fallen "Bois Rouge"). Praslin: several were taken in the Coco-de-mer forest in the Vallée de Mai. In Félicité and Marie Anne specimens were found in a drier type of forest near sea-level, composed of *Calophyllum Inophyllum* ("Takamaka"), *Terminalia catappa* and other trees.

COPTUS.

Coptus Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873, pp. 492, 578.

Wollaston included two small Malayan forms under this genus. A single species has now to be added from Mahé.

121. *Coptus latiusculus*, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, somewhat fusiform, slightly depressed, shining; nigro-piceous, the elytra obscurely rufescent. Rostrum very stout, curved, convex, parallel-sided, not longer than the width of the head with the eyes, densely, rather finely punctate, the convex inter-ocular space similarly punctate; eyes large, prominent, the head constricted behind them; antennæ with joints 2—7 of the funiculus very closely articulated, strongly transverse, the club abrupt, large, somewhat globose. Prothorax oblong-oval, a little longer than broad, gradually narrowed forwards to the feeble subapical constriction, which is more deeply impressed laterally; closely, moderately coarsely punctate. Scutellum very small. Elytra moderately long, very little wider than the prothorax, parallel at the base; crenate-striate, the narrow interstices transversely rugulose and irregularly uniseriate-punctate. Beneath closely, rather finely punctate; metasternum narrowly sulcate. Anterior coxæ separated by about the width of one of them. Tibiæ unarmed at the inner apical angle.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (♀?).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

One specimen, probably ♀, the first ventral segment being unimpressed. It was found on the Cascade Estate at 800—1000 feet. Near *C. oculatus*, Woll., from Sula, but broader and more depressed, the prothorax more finely punctured.

PROËCES.

Proëces Schönherr, Gen. Curc., iv. p. 1080 (1838); Lacordaire, Gen. Col., vii. p. 339.

This genus was based upon two small Cossoidids from Madagascar, and others have since been added from Tahiti and the Seychelles*. Two species are represented in the collection under examination. *Proëces*, type *P. maeer*, Boh., was unknown to Wollaston.

The Seychelles forms obtained by Mr Scott agree in the following characters:—"Rostrum moderately long, curved, cylindrical, the antennæ inserted behind the middle; eyes rounded, large, prominent, the head sharply constricted immediately behind them; antennæ with a seven-jointed funiculus, and an abrupt, annulate, ovate club; prothorax long, conical, basally dilated; elytra elongate, depressed, parallel or subparallel; anterior and intermediate coxæ widely, the posterior coxæ more narrowly, separated; anterior coxæ large; metasternum flattened down the middle, narrowly sulcate; outer apical angle of the tibiæ produced into a long, curved hook, the inner angle acute; third tarsal joint simple."

The specimens of *P. silvestris* before me include both sexes.

122. *Proëces compressicollis*, n. sp.

Elongate, depressed, shining, ferruginous, the eyes black. Rostrum cylindrical, slightly widened at the tip, slender, curved, as long as the prothorax, sparsely, minutely punctate, finely striate along the sides, the antennæ inserted far behind the middle; head

* *P. rufipes*, Fairm., as already stated, is a *Stenotrupis*.

feeble foveate and sparsely, finely punctate between the eyes, constricted immediately behind them, the eyes large and prominent; antennæ with a rather large abrupt club, joint 1 of the funiculus stout, 2—7 short and closely articulated. Prothorax longer than broad, subconical, compressed and much narrowed anteriorly, broadly arcuato-explanate posteriorly, the apical constriction well-defined; finely, rather sparsely punctate. Scutellum rounded, polished. Elytra moderately long, not so wide as the prothorax, very gradually narrowed from the base; shallowly punctato-sulcate, the interstices flat on the disc, becoming narrower outwards, minutely uniserrate-punctate. Beneath sparsely, finely punctate; metasternum narrowly sulcate. Tibiæ with their inner apical angle acute, the anterior pair sinuate and ciliate within. Tarsi with joints 2 and 3 short, 3 simple.

Length 3— $3\frac{1}{10}$ mm. (♀?).

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette.

Three examples from the Mare aux Cochons, September, 1908, probably obtained from stems of an imported *Dracæna*.

P. nigrifrons, Boh., from Madagascar*, doubtless comes near *P. compressicollis*.

123. *Proœces silvestris*.

Catolethrus silvestris Kolbe, Mittheil. Zool. Mus. Berlin, v. p. 45 (1910).

Elongate, somewhat convex, shining, obscure ferruginous, the rostrum, antennæ, legs, and under surface ferruginous, the head infuscate, the eyes black. Head and rostrum closely, finely punctate, the head faintly foveate between the eyes and constricted immediately behind them, the latter prominent, the rostrum curved, cylindrical, rather stout, much shorter than the prothorax, the antennæ inserted at about the basal third; antennæ rather slender, with a large, abrupt, annulate club. Prothorax considerably longer than broad, conical, compressed at the sides anteriorly, the latter rounded towards the base, the subapical constriction well-defined laterally; densely, finely punctate. Scutellum small, narrow. Elytra moderately long, a little narrower than the prothorax, parallel in their basal half; shallowly punctato-sulcate, the interstices flat, closely, minutely uniserrate-punctate. Beneath finely punctate; metasternum sulcate; ventral segments 1 and 2 deeply excavate down the middle in ♂. Tibiæ with their inner apical angle acute, the anterior pair sinuate and ciliate within. Tarsi with joint 1 about as long as 2 and 3 united, 3 simple, scarcely wider than 2.

Length 3— $3\frac{1}{5}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé.

One specimen, ♀, from the Cascade Estate, agreeing with a co-type (♂) from Mt Harrison kindly communicated by Professor Kolbe. Less depressed and a little larger than *P. compressicollis*; the rostrum shorter and stouter, and closely punctate; the prothorax

* The minute insect representing this species in the British Museum (labelled ex Jekel) is wrongly named, and belongs to a different genus.

less compressed anteriorly, and much more densely punctate; the elytra parallel-sided, and with the minute interstitial punctures more numerous.

The description now given will supplement that of Kolbe. *Proëces silvestris* cannot possibly be included in *Calotethrus*, the type of which is the common Central American *C. longulus*, Boh.

STENOMIMUS.

Stenomimus Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873, pp. 480, 564.

Stilbocara Broun, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (6), xii. p. 387 (1893).

The species hitherto referred to *Stenomimus* (type, *S. fryi*, Woll., from Brazil) are all American. One from the Seychelles is so closely related to *S. guatemalensis* and some other Central-American forms described by myself that it is here referred to the same genus. *Stilbocara (Phlaeophagosoma) constricticollis*, Broun, from New Zealand, is certainly congeneric; *S. nitida*, Broun, I have not seen.

124. *Stenomimus orientalis*, n. sp.

Subfusiform, moderately elongate, somewhat depressed, shining, ferruginous, the body sometimes piceous. Rostrum curved, cylindrical, moderately stout, a little more than half the length of the prothorax, closely, very finely punctate, the antennæ inserted at the middle; head flattened, punctate, and shallowly foveate between the eyes, and constricted behind them, the eyes rather prominent; antennæ with an abrupt, pubescent, rather large, ovate club. Prothorax slightly longer than broad, rounded at the sides posteriorly, narrowing from about the basal fourth, and constricted before the apex; finely, closely punctate. Scutellum polished. Elytra moderately long, wider than the prothorax, narrowing from about the middle; punctato-sulcate, the sutural stria deeply impressed, the interstices faintly punctulate. Beneath closely, finely punctate; metasternum sulcate; first ventral segment transversely depressed in the middle posteriorly in ♂. Coxæ small, widely separated. Tibiæ with their inner apical angle acute, the anterior pair very feebly sinuate within. Tarsi slender, joint 3 a little wider than 2, simple.

Length $1\frac{7}{8}$ — $2\frac{1}{10}$ mm. (♂♀).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette.

In Silhouette a number of specimens were found in the forests near Mont Pot-à-eau, ca. 1500 feet, and above Mare aux Cochons. In Mahé examples were found near Morne Blanc, also in the high forest between Trois Frères and Morne Seychellois, 1500—2000 feet.

The thirty-three specimens before me vary a little in colour; those with a feebly depressed first ventral segment and a rather more closely punctured rostrum are assumed to be males. This insect is very much smaller than the species here referred to *Proëces*, and has a much shorter rostrum, smaller eyes, a shorter, less dilated prothorax, smaller coxæ, &c. *S. orientalis* is apparently restricted to the mountain forests of the Seychelles. It is very like *S. constricticollis*, but has a smoother and less constricted prothorax, and a shorter rostrum.

STENOSCELIS.

Stenoscelis Wollaston, Journ. Ent., i. p. 141 (1861); Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873, pp. 504, 594.

The described species of this genus are from S. Africa, Japan, and St Helena, and one is now before me from Aldabra. They are doubtless carried about in logs or timber.

125. *Stenoscelis crassifrons*.

Stenoscelis crassifrons Woll., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873, p. 651.

Loc. Aldabra, 1908 (Fryer). S. Africa.

A single specimen from Takamaka, Aldabra I., agrees with the unique type of *S. crassifrons* from the Cape of Good Hope, except that the head and rostrum are narrower (probably a sexual character) and less rugosely punctate, and the sides of the prothorax are more strongly sinuate. From *S. hylastoides*, from St Helena and S. Africa, the present species may be separated by the definite, coarse, transverse, seriate punctures of the elytra (a character not definitely mentioned by Wollaston) and the setulose apical declivity.

DENDROCTONOMORPHUS.

Dendroctonomorphus Wollaston, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1873, pp. 502, 591.

The two known members of this genus are from Ceylon and Mexico respectively, and a third from Malabar is mentioned (but not described) by Wollaston. The Ceylon insect, *D. muricatus*, is given as the type and an allied form is now added from the Seychelles, possibly not really endemic, as there is a specimen from Java in the British Museum that evidently belongs to the same species.

126. *Dendroctonomorphus muriceus*, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, convex, cylindrical, rather broad, shining, black, the tarsi and antennæ obscure ferruginous. Head and rostrum closely, finely punctate; rostrum very broad, transverse, widened towards the base, obsoletely canaliculate, the junction with the head indicated by a faint transverse groove, which is sometimes shallowly foveate in the middle; eyes large, depressed; antennæ with a large, abrupt, rounded club. Prothorax transverse, gradually narrowing forwards, the sides rounded posteriorly and slightly compressed or sinuate at the middle; coarsely, closely punctate. Scutellum minute, depressed. Elytra cylindrical, moderately long, bluntly rounded at the apex; coarsely crenato-sulcate, the interstices not wider than the sulci, asperate and confusedly punctate, the asperities becoming more distinct on the apical half. Beneath closely punctate, the metasternum sulcate. Tarsi long and slender, the claws elongate.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé. Java.

A long series. This species was found in dead wood: the majority of specimens are from near Morne Blanc (almost certainly from the dead trunk of a "Bois montagne" tree),

and some were also found on Cascade Estate at about 1000 feet. *D. muriceus* is closely related to *D. muricatus*, Woll., from Ceylon, differing from it in having the prothorax less elongate and, at most, very feebly sinuate at the sides, and the head less densely punctate. The specimen from Java in the British Museum, separated from *D. muricatus* as a distinct species, is considerably larger than Seychelles examples.

Sub-fam. **Calandrinæ.**

Some authors treat the Calandrids as a separate sub-family of the Curculionidæ, others include them under the Curculioninæ. Of the eight species examined from the Seychelles, one only, *Eugnoristus braueri*, appears to be endemic.

EUGNORISTUS.

Eugnoristus Schönherr, Gen. Curc., iv. p. 848 (1838).

The type of this genus, *Calandra monacha* Oliv., is from Madagascar, and various other species have since been described from the same country, the Comoro Is., and the Seychelles. They are probably all palm-feeders.

127. *Eugnoristus braueri*. (Pl. 24, fig. 47, ♂.)

Eugnoristus braueri Kolbe, Mitteil. Zool. Mus. Berlin, v. p. 47 (1910).

Loc. Seychelles : Mahé, Silhouette.

E. braueri was described from a single specimen from Mahé. There are 70 examples of it in the collection before me (and also others in the British Museum). The majority of the 70 specimens are from Silhouette, where they were found in the high forests near Mont Pot-à-eau and above Mare aux Cochons in VIII. and IX. 1908 : all (or almost all) were found in the decayed outer leaf-bases of felled heads of an endemic palm (*Verschaffeltia splendida*) ; on several occasions larvæ were also found in the leaf-bases, e.g. on Aug. 31 larvæ, pupæ, and adults were all found together. The insect pupates in a cocoon made of the fibres of the palm, similar in nature to that constructed by some other Calandrids. Several specimens were found in Mahé on Cascade Estate, in the Mare aux Cochons district, and in various other localities, but are without special record of habitat : and the collection also contains one specimen found in Mahé by Mr J. J. Lister in 1888. The variation in length is from 6— $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (rostrum excluded), and the rostrum also is sometimes greatly elongated, especially in the female. The sexes are very similar, but the males may be identified by the deeply excavate first ventral segment and the laterally angulated basal portion of the rostrum. The posterior tibiæ are closely fulvo-ciliate along their inner edge for more than half their length in both sexes.

TROCHORRHOPALUS.

Trochorhopalus Kirsch, Mittheil. Dresd. Mus., 1877, p. 156 ; Faust, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, xxxiv. p. 342 (1894).

A single species has been referred to this genus, the type of which came from Java.

128. *Trochorrhopalus strangulatus.*

Sphenophorus strangulatus Gyll., in Schönh., Gen. Curc., iv. p. 763.

Trochorrhopalus strangulatus Kirsch, Mittheil. Dresd. Mus., 1877, p. 156; Gahan, Monogr. Christmas Isl., p. 113.

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé. Java, Siam, Malacca, Philippines, Borneo, Bouru, New Guinea, Mauritius, Christmas Island.

Eight specimens of *T. strangulatus* were obtained by Messrs Gardiner and Scott in Mahé. One was found in 1905; one is from near Morne Blanc, ca. 1000 feet, XI. 1908; and six are from Cascade Estate, 800—1000 feet, I. 1909. The males may be known by the broadly depressed metasternum and first ventral segment, the long fulvous cilia on the inner edge of the posterior tibiae towards the apex, and the stouter and more velvety rostrum.

COSMOPOLITES.

Cosmopolites Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (6) v. p. 289 (1885); Faust, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, xxxiv. p. 342 (1894).

The single species referred to *Cosmopolites*, like *Metamasius sericeus* and its allies in Tropical America, is a destructive insect to Musaceous plants in the east. It appears to be known in the Seychelles as the banana-weevil. Chevrolat also includes Brazil in its distribution, possibly in error.

129. *Cosmopolites sordidus.*

Calandra sordida Germ., Ins. Spec. Nov., i. p. 299.

Sphenophorus sordidus Gyll., in Schönh., Gen. Curc., iv. p. 925; Kolbe, Mitteil. Zool. Mus. Berlin, v. p. 47 (1910).

Cosmopolites sordidus Chevr., Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1885, p. 290; Faust, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, xxxiv. p. 340 (1894).

Sphenophorus cribicollis Walk., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) iv. p. 218 (1859).

Loc. Seychelles: Praslin, Mahé. Réunion, Java, Burma, India, Ceylon, Andaman Islands, Malacca, Saigon, China, Sunda, Fiji.

The majority of the Seychelles specimens are from Praslin, XI. 1908. Examples were also found in Mahé at various places in 1905 and 1908—9. Many were found in fallen and rotting stems of banana-trees. The long series before me from the Seychelles vary from $7\frac{1}{2}$ —11 mm. in length, exclusive of the rostrum. The sexes are very similar, but the male may be identified by the broadly hollowed first ventral segment.

POLYTUS.

Polytus Faust, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, xxxiv. p. 353 (1894)*.

A monotypic genus, the type of which is *Sitophilus mellerborgii*, Boh. (= *Calandra remota*, Sharp), from Java, the Hawaiian Is., &c. The insect has doubtless been introduced into the Seychelles, as well as into the Hawaiian Islands.

* Erratum.—In the second line of Faust's diagnosis for "septimi" read "sexti."

130. *Polytus mellerborgi*.

Sitophilus mellerborgii Boh., in Schönh., Gen. Curc., iv. p. 976.

Calandra mellenborgi (sic) Gemm. et Harold, Cat. Col., viii. p. 2653.

Polytus mellenborgi Faust, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, xxxiv. p. 353 (1894).

Calandra remota Sharp, Scient. Trans. Roy. Dubl. Soc., (2) iii. pp. 183, 254 (1885); Perkins, Fauna Hawaiensis, ii. p. 139.

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette, Praslin. Réunion, Burma (Rangoon), Java, Nias, Hawaiian Islands (near Honolulu).

Twenty-six specimens from the Seychelles: the majority were found near Morne Blanc in Mahé in XI. 1908, and one had previously been captured in Mahé in 1905. Several were found near Mont Pot-à-eau in Silhouette in VIII. 1908, and one in Praslin, XI. 1908. The male has the metasternum more broadly and deeply excavate posteriorly, and the apical portion of the rostrum less elongate and more closely punctured, than the female. We are indebted to Dr Heller for comparing a Seychelles example with others from which Faust's description of the genus was taken. Boheman describes the prothorax as "obsoletissime carinato": in the examples before me there is usually a narrow smooth space down the middle, but there is no trace of a carina. *P. mellerborgi* has been found commonly in the stems of banana and prickly pear near Honolulu.

CALANDRA.

Calandra [Clairville], Ent. Helv., i. p. 62 (1798).

Sitophilus Schönherr, Gen. Curc., iv. p. 967 (1837).

This genus, as now restricted, includes several widely distributed well known forms which are carried everywhere in commercial products, and various typical species, such as *C. exarata* and *C. stigmaticollis* in the east, and *C. setulosa* in the west, the last-mentioned being less widely dispersed at present.

131. *Calandra oryzæ*.

Curculio oryzæ Linn., Amoen. Acad., vi. p. 395 (1763).

Cossonus quadrimacula Walk., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) iv. p. 219 (1859).

It is not necessary to quote the synonymy of this insect, except to add that of Walker, whose type was from Ceylon.

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette, Mahé, 1908—9. Coetivy, 1905. Providence; Cerf Island, 1905. Aldabra: Takamaka, 1908 (Fryer). Cosmopolitan.

In Mahé this species was found on Cascade Estate and in the Mare aux Cochons district. A number of specimens collected by the 1905 Expedition are labelled "H.M.S. Sealark" and were presumably found on the ship.

132. *Calandra linearis*.

Rhynchophorus linearis Herbst, Käfer, vii. p. 5, pl. 100, fig. 1 (1797).

Cordyle striatus Thunb., in Nova Acta Ups., vii. p. 112 (1815).

Calandra linearis, var. *striata* Perkins, Fauna Hawaiensis, ii. p. 139.

Calandra tamarindi Christy, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., i. p. 36 (1834).

Loc. Seychelles: Long Island. Comoro Islands, Hawaiian Islands, North and South America, Antilles, &c.

One specimen was found in the cultivated islet, Long Island, off Mahé, in July, 1908.

133. *Calandra exarata*.

Sitophilus exaratus Boh., in Schönh., Gen. Curc., iv. p. 970.

Sphenophorus exquisitus Walk., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (3) iv. p. 218 (1859).

Calandra porcata Pasc., Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, xxii. p. 306 (1885).

Loc. Seychelles: Mahé: Réunion, Ceylon, Singapore, Sumatra, Aru, &c.

Five specimens of this species were captured by Mr J. S. Gardiner in Mahé in 1905. It is readily separable from *C. stigmaticollis* by its straight rostrum in both sexes, the rougher, opaque surface, the coarser setosity, the relatively shorter elytra, and the non-geminate arrangement of the striæ, the elytral interstices thus being subequal in width. The ochreous elytral markings are sometimes coalescent, forming a common X-shaped patch. The female has the apical portion of the rostrum comparatively slender, smoother, and more shining than in the male, that of the male being opaque and coarsely punctate to the tip. Boheman's type was from Bourbon. There is an example of this species from Singapore in the British Museum labelled "found destroying sugar cane."

134. *Calandra stigmaticollis*.

Sitophilus stigmaticollis Gyll., in Schönh., Gen. Curc., iv. p. 972.

Calandra stigmaticollis Kolbe, Mitteil. Zool. Mus. Berlin, v. p. 46 (1910).

Sitophilus subfasciatus Boh., in Schönh., Gen. Curc., iv. p. 971.

Sitophilus subsignatus Gyll., loc. cit., p. 973.

Calandra punctigera Pasc., Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Genova, xxii. p. 305 (1885).

Calandra sechellarum Kolbe, Mitteil. Zool. Mus. Berlin, v. p. 46 (1910).

Sphenophorus cruciger Motsch., in litt.

Loc. Seychelles: Silhouette, Mahé. Madagascar, Mauritius, India, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, New Guinea, Celebes, Ceram, Borneo, Batchian, Aru, Flores, Tonga Tabou, Wallis, &c.

Seven specimens were found in the Seychelles, three near Mont Pot-à-eau in Silhouette (VIII. 1908), three from various localities in Mahé (1908—9), and one from a cultivated islet, Anonyme, off Mahé (I. 1909): they include both forms of the insect. A very variable species that has been described under many different names. *C. sechellarum*, from Mahé (= *subsignatus*, Gyll.), was based upon a single large female example, reddish-brown in colour, with some dark streaks on the prothorax and elytra, and a rather elongate second joint to the funiculus, characters that are of no value when a series is examined. The name *stigmaticollis* seems preferable to adopt, rather than that of *subfasciatus*. *C. taitensis*, Guér., from Tahiti, Fiji, &c., is a closely allied form, varying in colour in a similar way; it may be separated from *C. stigmaticollis* by the more equal width of the elytral interstices and the strongly carinate pygidium.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES 22—24.

PLATE 22.

- Fig. 1. *Euops viriditinctus*, n. sp., ♂; *a*, profile of head.
 Fig. 2. *Lepydnus nepenthicola*, n. gen. et n. sp.; *a*, profile of head.
 Fig. 3. *Brachycyrtus minor*, n. sp.; *a*, profile of head.
 Fig. 4. *Epirrhampus litoralis*, n. gen. et n. sp.; *a*, profile of head.
 Fig. 5. *Cratopus adspersus*, C. O. Waterhouse, ♀.
 Fig. 6. *Cratopus griseovestitus*, Linell, ♂.
 Fig. 7. *Cratopus segregatus*, n. sp., var. *subcinctus*, n. var., ♂.
 Fig. 8. *Cratopus muticus*, n. sp., ♂.
 Fig. 9. *Cycloterodes sechellarum*, Kolbe, ♂; *a*, profile.
 Fig. 10. *Eucycloteres terreus*, n. gen. et n. sp.; *a*, profile.
 Fig. 11. *Gonotrachelus 5-carinatus*, n. gen. et n. sp.; *a*, profile; *b*, antenna.
 Fig. 12. *Tanyomus palmicola*, n. gen. et n. sp., ♂; *a*, profile of head and prothorax.
 Fig. 13. *Cycloterinus humeroalatus*, Kolbe, ♂; *a*, profile of head.
 Fig. 14. *Cycloterinus ampliatus*, Kolbe, ♂; *a*, profile of head.
 Fig. 15. *Cycloterinus foveatus*, Kolbe, ♂; *a*, profile of head; *b*, second ventral segment.
 Fig. 16. *Cycloterinus carinifer*, n. sp., ♀; *a*, profile of head.

PLATE 23.

- Fig. 17. *Cycloterinus canaliculatus*, n. sp., ♂; *a*, profile of head.
 Fig. 18. *Cycloterinus unicristatus*, n. sp., ♂; *a*, profile.
 Fig. 19. *Cycloterinus erosus*, n. sp., ♀; *a*, profile of head.
 Fig. 20. *Phænicobates vittatus*, n. gen. et n. sp., ♂; *a*, profile of head; *b*, anterior tarsus.
 Fig. 21. *Phænicobates flexirostris*, n. sp., ♂; *a*, profile of head.
 Fig. 22. *Phænicobates flexirostris*, n. sp., ♀; profile of head.
 Fig. 23. *Phænicobates gibbirostris*, n. sp., ♂; *a*, profile of head.
 Fig. 24. *Phænicobates stricticollis*, n. sp., ♂; *a*, profile of head.
 Fig. 25. *Phænicobates hispidulus*, n. sp., ♂; *a*, profile of head.
 Fig. 26. *Phænicobates cuspidatus*, n. sp., ♀.
 Fig. 27. *Phænicobates pandanicola*, n. sp., ♂.
 Fig. 28. *Phænicobatopsis echinatus*, n. gen. et n. sp.; *a*, profile.
 Fig. 29. *Phænicogenus inermis*, n. gen. et n. sp.; *a*, profile of head.
 Fig. 30. *Endæopsis curvimanus*, n. gen. et n. sp., ♀.
 Fig. 31. *Rhynchaenus spissus*, n. sp., ♀; *a*, profile.
 Fig. 32. *Acalles seychellensis*, n. sp., ♂; *a*, profile.

